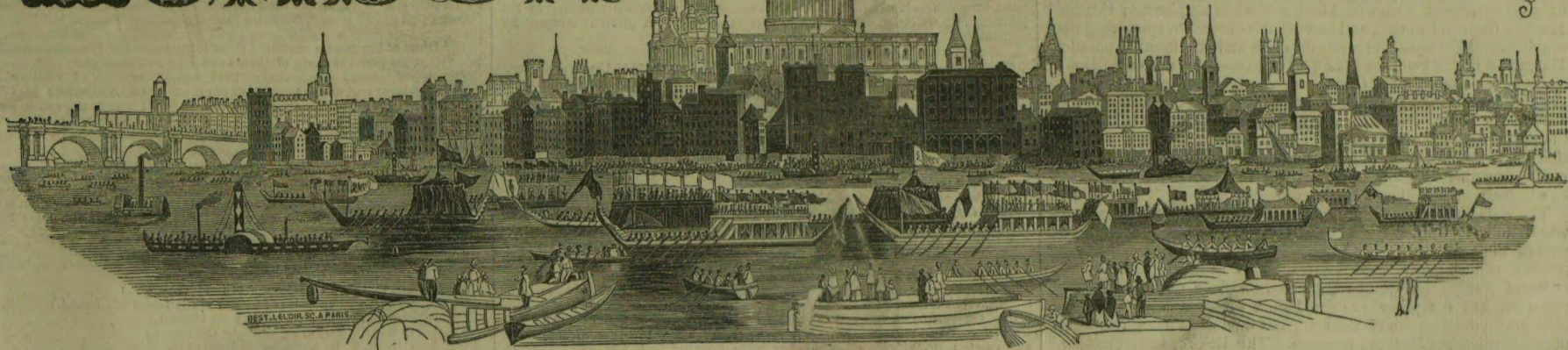


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE DEPARTURE OF IBRAHIM PACHA.



UR visitor, Ibrahim Pacha, has returned to his own country after his European tour, during which he has seen all that a passing traveller can see of the

Cities and men,
And manners, climates, councils,
governments,

of the two great nations of Europe—France and England. He is the first of the rulers of the East by whom the apathy and indifference common to Orientals have been broken through, and exhibited the curiosity with regard to the things and ideas of western civilization, which that apathy often but disguises. It is easy to feign a contempt for men and systems whose superiority

is too keenly felt to be almost beyond imitation. This was the old Moslem feeling towards the "Infidel;" it prevailed in the intercourse of individuals, and tinged the policy of their rulers. But time and experience are stern teachers as well as destructive innovators. The Mussulman of the nineteenth century is not what he was in the seventeenth, any more than the European is now what he was

at the same date. Notwithstanding the unchangeable character of the dogmas of Islamism, its followers have not escaped the mutations, physical and moral, that time brings with it to all. The fanaticism of the disciples of the Prophet, which, while Europe was weak, threatened to spread over the west, by the teaching of sword and fire, is extinct; and with it has vanished that military prowess that swept from the earth the last relics of the empire of Rome—that seized the capital of the Greek Emperors—and, but for the heroism of Poland when it was still a nation, would have levelled the walls of Vienna.

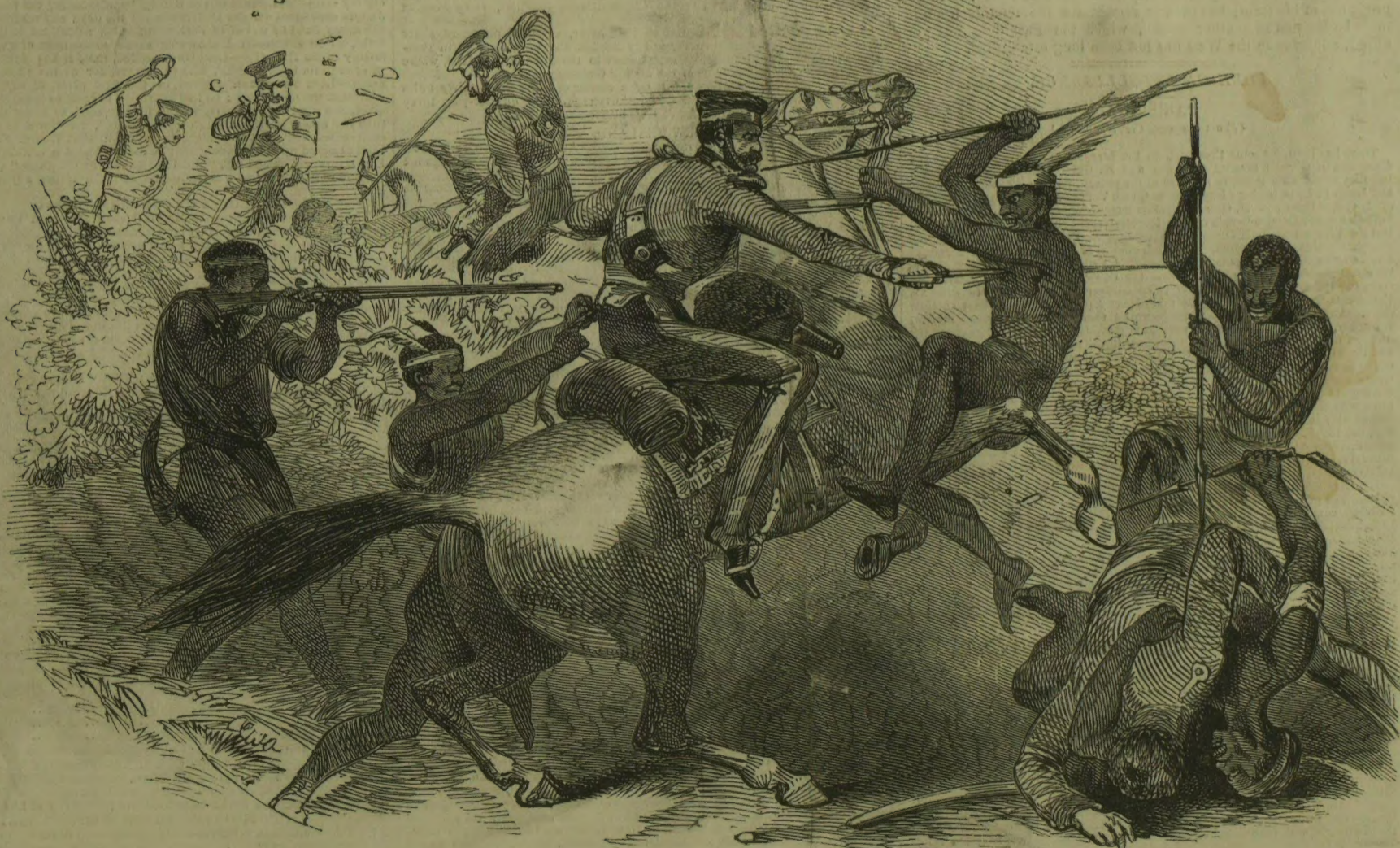
Surrounded by Christian and civilised States, Turkey has been unable, however willing, to escape the influence that they must always exercise. Superiority in arts, arms, and enterprise, cannot be resisted—as the Porte has learned by many a bitter and humiliating lesson; not one of which has been more effectual than that given it by Mehemet Ali, when, as ruler of Egypt, he declared himself independent of the Sultan, and maintained himself in his position—one of the "rebellious Pachas" who, with "encroaching Giaours," have long been the despair and perplexity of the Government of Constantinople. The talents and energy of Mehemet Ali might not, perhaps, have effected such a revolution, had they not been assisted by the science and discipline of Europe, which he had the sense to appreciate, and the courage to employ, to the surprise and bewilderment of the true believers of the older school. The answer said to have been given by Ibrahim Pacha to an objector of that class, who censured him for employing the impious inventions of the infidel, may be taken as containing the spirit by which both he and his greater father are actuated. He said he could not find any passage of the Koran that proscribed either steamboats or artillery! Owing so much to the skill and science of Europe, it is but natural, then, that the future ruler of

Egypt should be anxious to see them at work in Europe itself; and what they have made of the people, among whom the miracles of modern discovery are things of every day, so familiar, that half their wonders pass unmarked and unnoted.

And "what does the Lion think of us?" What has he seen that will mould his opinions?

His first impressions of Europe were derived from France; where, we must confess, he was received with greater courtesy, with more Royal attentions, and more regard of the ceremony that belongs to the Princes and Powers of the Earth, than we have shown him. The heartiness of the reception could not be more sincere than ours, but it was exhibited with more taste and tact. Ibrahim was lodged in a Royal Palace—had a guard of honour—the Royal carriages and a Princely retinue were placed at his disposal—he was accompanied and escorted by members of the Royal Family. We must allow, with an oft-quoted authority, that "they manage these things better in France."

But as the reception, with all its courtliness, does not make the whole worth of a visit, it may be asked, what did the future Ruler of the land of the Pharaohs see? It may be summed up in a single sentence: he saw Paris; and, in those things which London and Paris possess in common, we are not without misgivings as to our place in the Pacha's opinion. After the tasteful magnificence of Paris, where immense wealth has been skilfully bestowed, we should be almost afraid to ask Ibrahim's private judgment of our squirt-like fountains, dull squares, comical statues, and unsightly public edifices, for which the Government has just been enterprising enough to produce, with few exceptions, a complete combination of inconvenience and ugliness. It is only in those things which are peculiar to England that we would boldly challenge comparison.



THE WAR IN KAFFIRLAND.—THE DEATH OF CAPT. BAMBERICK.—FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

In France, too, the Pacha was shown a review of something like an army—a force capable of making a military movement—to which the inspection of a few regiments in Hyde Park must have looked poor and petty. But Ibrahim is not a man to be overpowered by the sight of cities or squadrons. Even Versailles can be calmly scanned by the Lord of Thebes and the Pyramids, and he has himself commanded a greater army than he saw at Paris: to a soldier it was no novelty. But in England he found what Egypt and his own experience could never have prepared him for: he came less like a Royal guest than an ordinary visitor; he lodged at a tavern; went where he liked, and when he pleased; threaded London from end to end, and saw what is more overpowering than architectural beauty—its stupendous size and enormous population. He mixed in the amusements of all classes—with the exclusives of Chiswick and the *plebs* of Cremorne; watched the passage of steamers and the flight of balloons, descended even to the depths of a showman's booth, and, with a characteristic presence of mind in the proprietor, was on the instant converted into part of the exhibition! He was not here the guest of the Sovereign only; he found many powers and governments, regal in their wealth, and state-like in their organisation, to do him honour.

The East India Company, the rulers of hundreds of millions, invited him to a banquet where he saw the real royalty of Commerce, part of the greatness of the crowning city, "whose merchants are princes, whose great ones are traffickers of the Earth." The Oriental Navigation Company made him their guest, anxious to pay a merited compliment to the Prince whose dominions they so often traverse—but one of the countless unions of men for peaceful enterprise that England presents. The Reform Club presented him with the spirit of union in another shape—men with a common bond of opinion, uniting for social convenience, and, by acting on a principle nowhere so well understood as in England, securing to the moderately wealthy, a degree of luxury and splendour that few Kings of old could command, with the additional advantage of furnishing an example capable of application to all classes. And he saw armies too, a mightier host enrolled for a better purpose than the bands which nations arm for mutual destruction; he saw our myriads of toilers, with their "Captains of Industry," making war upon crude matter and bringing from it numberless fabrics of utility and beauty, which are sent forth to the ends of the Earth, and subduing the powers of nature to their will, by strange engines that cut iron like ribands, and mould beams of steel as though they were clay in the hands of the potter, working marvels, as strange as any in the tales of Arabia and its enchanters, or the "golden times of good Haroun Alraschid." These are the soldiers that will yet conquer the world, and in these battalions of labour lie England's true strength; they have turned villages into cities and covered the sea with ships; they stud the surface of the land with centres of industry, where the sound of hammer and loom, and the many voices of human industry never cease. All this, the Pacha must have marked; what impression has he borne away of it? Will he ask himself the reason of the difference between busy peopled, industrious England, and decaying, depopulated, apathetic Egypt, where all that has life seems forced, where cities are but masses of ruins, and where even his father's public works have been compelled by an armed force, and purchased by an amount of death and misery that makes improvement itself hateful to the people? Few are wiser than their age, or better than the mass of their fellows; and Mehemet Ali differs from most Turkish rulers only in this, that he has made himself independent, and uses his power more undisguisedly and on a larger scale, and with greater calculation, for his own personal benefit; he grasps all, buys all, sells all, monopolises all; he is at once, the Farmer, Factor, Merchant, Prince and General, to whom all Egypt, men, money, and produce belongs; it has gained by so belonging to him thus far, that, being his own, he manages it with so much discretion as to leave it in an elastic and producing condition: to do otherwise would injure himself. Where each Pacha grinds as much out of the wretched natives as he can, knowing, if he leaves anything in their possession, it will only go to his successor, their state is much worse than that of the Egyptians under Mehemet. But it is a mistake to suppose he is an enlightened, wise, or merciful ruler, measured by the European standard of those qualities. We wish we could hope that the glimpse of the results of justice and freedom Ibrahim Pacha has seen among us might induce him to act more widely upon them as principles of government. But his character is fixed and formed; less politic than his father, he is, as a soldier, more cruel and bloodthirsty: "England is England, and Egypt is Egypt," he would say; "and Egypt, being mine, I will deal with it as I choose, or as I can!" Knowledge and travel may teach him how to get more profit out of his farm; but greater regard for the tenants upon it must be learned in another school, which the East does not yet afford, and even in the West has not been long established.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There has been, for some time past, to the knowledge of every one, an open discussion in Council betwixt the King and M. Guizot, the latter urging the impolicy of the King going to England at the present fierce electioneering crisis, and Louis Philippe urging his promise to Queen Victoria, and her daily expectation of his visit. Until now M. Guizot's opinion has prevailed, thanks to the gloomy reflection of the English people on the impressionable surface of those of France. But the King maintains his intention of coming in October. In the meantime the whole Cabinet is dispersed. The King goes to St. Cloud, and from thence to Eu, a convenient starting point for England. M. Guizot has fled home to his humble country abode, worthy of Cincinnatus, the *Valricher*, near Lisieux; whilst that romantic Quixote, Count de Salvandy, like another Caesar, is gone to write his Commentaries in Algiers. The other Ministers had already departed sometime since. Amidst the King's incessant journeys there was one of deep sorrow, yesterday, to the sepulchre of his race at Dreux—it was the anniversary of the death of the Duke of Orleans—and the whole Royal Family (above all, the Queen and the widowed Duchess) were in the deepest mourning; not of costume, but of the heart, for there is no family in Europe more affectionately united. The Opera, on this occasion, closed its portals. The King, on his way to Dreux, met the boys of the military school of La Flèche on the road, who arrested his progress with their shouts of greeting. The King descended from his carriage, conversed with the embryo captains, and obtained a holiday for them for the next day, the 13th. That being the melancholy anniversary, the boys, of their own accord, came to Paris, and repaired to the church of the Invalides, where a funeral service was at once performed, and only then dispersed to enjoy their holidays.

The King has a good humoured joke always uppermost and ready for each new visitor. The other day when Baron Rothschild, the great financier of the Northern Railroad, came to dine with him, "Hail to the Conqueror of Amiens, Arras, and Lille," exclaimed the King as the Baron entered. "Baron, like my ancestor the Grand Monarque, you have made the Conquest of Flanders!" This conquest, like others, has ultimately made many shudder and not a few shed tears of unutterable sorrow. The accident on this railroad has paralysed Paris at the very moment all its remaining rich inhabitants were going to migrate. Railroad accidents in France appear always destined to be catastrophes of unprecedented destruction—the double accident on the new railroad has awakened the reminiscences of all the horrors of the Versailles catastrophe.

In spite of more than a thousand demands of divorce made to the tribunals of Paris last year, marriages in the higher circles are innumerable at this moment. The ease with which the affair is settled here is, perhaps, the most extraordinary piece of eccentricity in the present civilisation of France. A gentleman who has sown his wild oats, deranged his fortune, and wishes to settle, applies to his notary, and tells him to look out for a wife. The notaries, the solicitors of France, get the same commissions from fathers who wish to marry their daughters; so that the affair is soon arranged—and parties suited—then they meet and the wedding is celebrated. Thus have just occurred the marriages of Count d'Urre with Miss Viger, daughter of the Deputy; M. d'Eschevery with Miss de Préjean; of the Deputy M. Tribert with Mlle. Eugénie de la Valette; of the Baron d'André, a diplomatist, with Mlle. Bouillet, a daughter of a Peer of France, &c. &c. The celebrated General Lamoricière is said to be about to wed M. Thiers' beautiful sister-in-law, Mlle. Desne. As to the marriage of Count de Lestayrie with the Duchess of Leinster's niece, Mademoiselle de Chabot, it will take place on the 15th of August. Her brother, Count Jarnac, who now temporarily replaces at the Court of St. James's the Ambassador, Count de St. Aulaire, during his visit to his son's constituents, will return to Paris for a week, and Count Louis de Noailles officiate in London in

his absence. All Paris has been these two last days laughing at a new skit upon the headlong mania for jockeyism reigning in France. A vaudeville, entitled "Le Turf et le Sport" has just been given at the Variétés. The scene is Chantilly Race-course, and the heroes of the Paris Jockey Club are delineated to the life. This does not prevent their being most active in organising their packs of hounds. They have published the results of their last season's sport: the pack of the Marquis de Vogüé, of a hundred dogs, it appears, killed, last season, no less than forty wild boars, besides stags, &c., in the Forest of Rambouillet; and that of Count Greffulhe did as much execution in that of Fontainebleau; and no forest in France now but has its pack; independent of that sport of hare and fox, so furiously performed à l'Anglaise. All, however, is now at a stand-still; electioneering absorbs every mind, and the business of all that are not immediately engaged, is reading the biographies—most unsparing sketches—of the would-be-elected, which daily appear in the journals, and are circulated under other forms secretly. A glorious moment for scandal.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers contain a long report of the trial of the individuals concerned in aiding the escape of Prince Louis Napoleon from Ham. The trial lasted two days, and the accused were convicted, with the exception of the Commanding Officer, Demarle. Dr. Conneau was condemned to three months' imprisonment. Thelin, the Prince's valet-de-chambre (who escaped with him), was sentenced by default to six months' imprisonment. Count de Montholon, the fellow-captive of Prince Louis at Ham, has been restored to liberty by a Royal Order of the 10th instant. The Count had been sentenced by the Court of Peers, on the 6th of October, 1840, to 20 years' imprisonment.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Aix died on the 6th instant, aged 76. The daughter of her Royal Highness the Princess Saxe-Coburg Gotha has been baptised in the Chapel of the Palace of Neuilly. The Christian names of the infant Princess are Marie Adelaide Amélie Clotilde.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Our advices from the Cape, which reach to the 16th May, are rather important. The Kafirs continued their hostilities and depredations. There have been some severe conflicts on the frontier between the colonists and the Kafirs, though it does not seem that the latter had appeared in larger force than 300 or 400 together. These managed, however, to keep the whole province in a state of excitement; for, although the farmers were arriving fast, and assembling in small encampments, they were not sufficiently organised to act upon a decided or extensive scale. Almost all the country on the banks of the Kowie river was burnt; and a lady, writing from Cawood's Post, remarks, "The country is all in a blaze; and there is nothing but gun-firing all day." Before the colony can be called secure, even after the defeat of the Kafirs, it is said to be indispensable that detached forts should be raised, so as to afford rallying points for the farmers; and we are glad to find, by the army notices, that reinforcements are about to proceed to the Cape, including a body of artillery. In the Albany district, one gentleman, Mr. Howse, had lost sheep, horses, and cattle, of the value of £10,000, and his house, valued at £1500, was fully expected to be destroyed. In the neighbourhood of Graham's Town there were 5000 oxen and 10,000 sheep collected for the purpose of securing supplies, as well as to prevent thefts.

On the 5th of May, a band passed within two miles of Botha's post, driving about 10,000 sheep and lambs before them. The weak garrison were only able to re-capture 800. At Leeuw Fontein the Kafirs took 380 head of cattle, 7 horses, 17,000 sheep, from three settlers. Fierce attacks had been made upon many farms, but both Boers and British settlers had repelled them with the greatest bravery, and with considerable slaughter of the assailants. The Fingoes have fought well against the Kafirs; strong hopes are entertained that the Fambookies will not join in the forays; but the few troops on the frontier were incompetent to guard it. Nothing could be done till the burgher-leaves came in. Some sharp skirmishes had taken place between the British troops and the enemy, in several of which the latter were valiantly repulsed. Very little loss of life was sustained in these several affairs, but the destruction of property was immense.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

By the *Caledonia*, we have received New York papers to the 30th ult. They fully confirm the statement given in part of our impression of last week, that the Senate had ratified the Oregon Treaty.

The Mexican war continued an object of great attraction to the American people, who seem delighted to multiply every little circumstance into a great fact.

The advices from the city of Mexico, contained in the New York papers, are to the beginning of June. Paredes is expected to have 16,000 men in the field against the Americans. He is to command in person. General Mejia has superseded Arista. General Alvarez has possession of the city of Acapulco, on the Pacific, where he has raised the standard of "Federation," within 300 miles of the capital. Yucatan has formally declared its independence under President Barbachano. Tampico has declared in favour of the Federative principle, but is divided on the question of the Presidency, General Anastasio Parodi being in favour of Santa Anna. The northern departments of Tamaulipas, Chihuahua, and Zacatecas, and we believe, New Leon, Coahuila, San Luis Potosi, New Mexico, Santa Fé, Sonora, and California, or the whole of Mexico above the 24th parallel of north latitude, propose to organise a separate Republic, under the protection of the American army, preparatory to annexation to the United States. Yucatan also desires to come into the confederacy of sovereign and independent States. The most extraordinary enthusiasm seems to prevail among a large part of the Mexican people, the Yucatecos particularly, in favour of annexation.

The letters from Matamoros are to the 12th of June. The town or city of Reinos had surrendered to the American forces without resistance; and the authorities of the city of Camargo, had sent a deputation to General Taylor, offering him full possession of that place. Both these cities are on or near the south side of the Rio Grande, on the road to the capital. The Mexican usurper is concentrating his forces at a mountain pass near Monterey, where, if any where, he will dispute General Taylor's march. The western expedition into New Mexico and Santa Fé was expected to take up its march from the Missouri frontier between the 15th and 20th of June. While the American army and navy are employed in bringing the war to a speedy termination, the Government at Washington evince every desire to treat with the Mexican usurper whenever he is prepared to renew negotiations. Senators Webster and MacDuffie have intimated the practicability of adjusting the difficulties with Mexico, immediately, and the latter, who is now Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is said to be preparing the basis of an arrangement for this purpose, which he will submit to the President and the Senate immediately.

The papers mention that the brig *Sutlej*, of Picton, Nova Scotia, Captain Gordon was lost in the Vineyard Sound, on Saturday morning, the 20th of June. The following particulars are given in the Rhode Island, Newport, *Daily News*, of the 27th:—

"The brig was from Picton, bound to Fall River, and had on board about seventy souls. The passengers were partly Scotch, and were families in comfortable circumstances, bound from their homes to the State of Maryland, where they were going to work in some of the mining establishments.

"The brig struck on the 'Sow and Pigs,' a cluster of rocks about thirty miles from this place, between Gay Head and Cuttyhunk, at a quarter-past three o'clock this morning. The number of lives lost was thirty."

NEW ZEALAND.

The following letter from a Correspondent, dated Auckland, February 9, 1846, gives some additional particulars of interest connected with the operations against Heki.

Rapekepeka, or the Bat's Nest, is situated about thirteen miles inland from the head of the Kawa Kawa river, in the direction of Wangaruruanga, which Captain Grey, our new Governor, after a Council at Kororarika, with our native allies, determined to commence vigorous operations against without delay. After the usual difficulties of dragging heavy guns over an unfrequented road, the combined force at length took up a position on an open ridge in the midst of a Puriri forest, about three-quarters of a mile from Kawihi's pah. The British force comprised soldiers, seamen, and marines, from the various ships; and pioneers from the Auckland Battalion of Militia, under the command of Captain Atkins, amounting to about 1300 men; and our native allies, under their Chiefs, Tamate Waka, Nene, Mahi Tawai, and others, amounted to about 800 men; making a total of about 2000 men. The enemy, under their Chiefs, Heki and Kawihi, did not exceed 500 men of the fighting "Ngapuhi," who had posted themselves in a pah of incredible strength.

Colonel Despard, commanding the forces, has been blamed for stating in his despatch that the pah was taken by assault, when, in fact, it was nothing more than a surprise, which took place on Sunday, the 11th of January, 1846, at ten o'clock, while the enemy were outside the pah at their prayers. A heavy cannonading, shelling, and rocketing, from all the batteries, commenced the Saturday previously, when a breach was made, through which it was proposed to carry the pah by assault, but which Tamati, Waka, Kem, Mahi Tawai, and others strongly opposed, asking Colonel Despard if he had so soon forgotten Owaiawhai.

The order to advance on the position was afterwards withdrawn, and it is well that it was so, for if the pah, contrary to Waka's advice, had been stormed on the Saturday, the loss of life on our part would have been very great, which, in Maori warfare, is considered a victory, even at the expense of their pah, which they would have immediately abandoned, satisfied with having taken the lives of their enemies, in payment for their loss, and they would then have built another. It happened, however, fortunately, on the Sunday morning, on which the surprise took place, that some of the allied natives there reconnoitring about the pah, and not hearing any one inside, they entered the breach unobserved, and immediately made a signal to the advanced battery, which was seen by some of the seamen, who immediately reached it through the breach, followed up by the whole of the disposable force from all the batteries. At this moment the enemy became aware that we were in possession of the pah, and immediately commenced a heavy fire on the people from the outside, and made several attempts to drive them out; but, finding that a superior force was in possession of the pah, they, after a sharp engagement, which lasted several hours, finally gave up the attempt, and fell back, with a loss of about twenty killed, into the dank Puriri Forest of the Rapekepeka. The casualties on our side amount to twelve killed, and thirty wounded: four of the latter have since died from the effects of their wounds.

Kawihi, who finds that he derives no advantage from fighting us, has since made overtures of peace, offering to give up some of his lands in compensation for the loss the Europeans have sustained at Kororarika. Heki, however, whose motives are entirely political, is extremely reluctant to recognise the Queen's authority, nor will he acknowledge any flag but the one he himself put up.

Such is the state of affairs at present in New Zealand. Respecting the mutilation of Captain Grant's body and Lieutenant Phillips, neither Heki nor Kawihi had anything to do with it. The act was committed by two old priests, who took a portion of his flesh for sacrifice, to inspire them (the two priests) with the war-rage, or spirit of prophecy, and which was the cause of Heki—who was some

distance away, laid up with a wound he received in a late skirmish—giving directions for the evacuation of the pah at Owaiawhai; nor had Heki or Kawihi anything to do with the roasting of the two soldiers, by pouring hot Kani gum on their bodies. I was present during the operations at Kaupakaka, at least some portion of the time, where I met Atkins, who was then in command of the Corps of Pioneers: he is also Captain of the Rifle Company.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE ANNUITIES TO LORD HARDINGE AND LORD GOUGH.—The business to day was brief and unimportant. The Marquis of Lansdowne said he should propose, on Thursday, to bring up the report on the bill for granting annuities to Viscount Hardinge and Lord Gough, with the intention of restoring the bill to its original state.

The Duke of Richmond regretted the announcement of the noble Marquis, and said he should take the sense of their Lordships on the subject.

The new Ministers were seated on the Treasury benches. Lord Brougham retained his former seat on the Opposition benches. Lord Lyndhurst sat on his right and the Earl of Ellenborough on his left. Lord Stanley was not in the house. The Duke of Wellington, who was in the house for only a short time, took his seat on the woolsack, by the side of the Chancellor, and spoke from the Bishops' bench. The Earl of Dalhousie was on the Opposition bench.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NEW MINISTERS TO THE HOUSE. The following Members, who had vacated their seats by the acceptance of office under the new Administration, were introduced, and retook the oaths and their seats:—

Lord J. Russell (First Lord of the Treasury.)
Lord Palmerston (Foreign Secretary.)
Sir G. Grey (Home Secretary.)
Mr. C. Wood (Chancellor of the Exchequer.)
Sir J. C. Hobhouse (President of the Board of Control.)
Mr. Labouchere (Secretary for Ireland.)
Colonel Fox (Surveyor of the Ordnance.)
Captain F. H. Berkeley (a Lord of the Admiralty.)
Admiral D. Dundas (a Lord of the Admiralty.)
Lord M. Hill (Controller of the Household.)
Mr. J. Jervis (Attorney-General.)

There was no manifestation of feeling upon the occasion. Soon after Lord J. Russell had taken his seat, Lord G. Bentinck left his place, went up to the noble Lord, and cordially shook hands with him. Sir James Graham took his seat as Leader of the Opposition. Mr. T. Duncombe spoke from the back benches, on the Opposition side of the House. The Protectionists, in a body, took their former seats on the Ministerial side of the House, below the gangway. Lord Ingestre, as one of their body, spoke from the place which he has occupied during nearly the whole of the present Parliament. Sir R. H. Inglis retained his former seat, flanked on both sides by the Whig Irish Members.

NEW WRITS.—New writs were ordered for St. Ives, in the room of William Praed, Esq., deceased; and for the County of Kilkenny, in the room of the Hon. P. Butler, deceased.

ARRANGEMENT OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Sir J. GRAHAM said there were some bills which he had introduced to which he was desirous of drawing attention. One was the Highways Bill, which he believed would lead to so much discussion that at the present period of the session he could scarcely hope it would pass, and would therefore abandon it for the present. Another was the Commons Inclosure Bill, the object of which was to enlarge the powers of the Commissioners. This bill had been read a second time; and, as the principle was agreed to, he would propose that it should be proceeded with in Committee on Friday next. The other was the Poor Removal Bill, and this he thought should not be left to the care of an individual member; but, as the noble Lord (Russell) might not be prepared at that moment to say what he would do in respect to the measure, he would move its postponement until Thursday.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said he had understood that the late Government were pledged in word and honour to this Highway and Poor Removal, and some other bills, which were part of their "great comprehensive scheme," and which formed the inducement held out to country gentlemen to consent to the Corn-Law repeal. They now threw over these measures of compensation. What would the country and the labouring classes think of the pledges of public men after this gross breach of faith?

Sir J. GRAHAM replied, that the late Government had been themselves first thrown over, and therefore they were not to blame if they could not carry the measures they had designed to accompany the Corn-Law Repeal Act.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the very first measure which the present Government proposed to proceed with was the Poor Removal Bill; but he much doubted the policy of having union settlements, which he thought should be a subject of inquiry.

THE ESTIMATES.—Mr. WILLIAMS then drew attention to the magnitude of the estimates of the year, which had been prepared in anticipation of war, and were for the present year seven millions more than they had been in the year 1835. He hoped the whole subject of the expenditure of the country would be revised by the present Government.—After some observations from Mr. Hume and Dr. Bowring, Lord J. RUSSELL said the whole of the increase in our naval and military forces was not attributable altogether to the probability of war. Much of it was owing to the increase of our colonies, and to the extension of our commerce. Indeed, our present force did not enable the Government to give the necessary reliefs to that portion of the army engaged in foreign and colonial service.

The House was occupied during the remainder of the night in discussing estimates, and many votes of money were agreed to. An opposition was manifested to the vote of £120,700 for the Poor-Law Commissioners by Mr. HUME, who said he should propose their removal, but the grant was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

SALARIES OF THE JUDGES.—Lord BROTHAM drew attention to the act fixing the salaries of the Judges, and adverted to an arrangement which was calculated to introduce a most unconstitutional practice, as well as to originate unpleasant litigation. By the act, the salary of the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench was fixed at £10,000; but Lord Denman, whose disinterestedness was one of his many great qualities, only accepted £8000, the balance being accreted to the public in the financial accounts. Such a proceeding, however unexceptionable it might be in the case of the present Chief Justice, was calculated to lower the dignity and independence of the Bench, by introducing the practice of rendering Judges dependent on the Government of the day; any reserve in the amount of the salary fixed by Act of Parliament being calculated to have the effect of a bribe, to be administered according as the demeanour of the Judge was satisfactory to the Treasury.—Lord GREY replied, that, if any one was to blame, it was the noble Lord himself, who was Chancellor at the time the reduction was made.—Lord BROTHAM begged, in the first place, to say that he had not addressed the noble Earl; he had addressed himself to those who were higher in office, and who, consequently, might be supposed to know more of the matter than the noble Earl. (A laugh.) He trusted, for the sake of regularity, that such scenes would not take place in future in that House, that when a noble Lord declared upon his honour that he did not know a certain matter, the noble Earl should get up and say, "But I know that you did know." (Laughter.)

Some routine business was transacted, and the House adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NEWLY ELECTED MEMBERS.—Mr. M. GIBSON and Lord EBRINGTON took the oaths and their seats, the former for Manchester and the latter for Plymouth.

On the motion of Mr. TUNNELL a new writ was ordered for the county of Sutherland, in the room of David Dundas, Esq., who had accepted the office of her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.—In answer to a question from Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, Lord J. RUSSELL said, the principles upon which I propose to carry on the Government are the principles upon which I have always acted, and which I have always declared in this House. (Ministerial cheers.)—Dr. BOWRING proceeded to call the attention of the House to the evils arising from the high duty upon tobacco; but, while the subject was under consideration, the House was "counted out."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock to-day, and sat till half-past two, chiefly upon private business.

NEWLY-ELECTED MEMBERS.—Mr. Fox Maule was introduced by Lord Ebrington and Mr. John Parker, and took the oaths and his seat for Perth. Mr. W. Cowper was introduced by Lord Ebrington and Lord Marcus Hill, and took the oaths and his seat for Hertford.

The Charitable Trusts Bill was read a second time, upon a division, by to 12.

The Battersea Park Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE ROYAL ASSENT.—The House met to-day at four o'clock, when the Royal Assent was given by Commission to a great many bills. The Commissioners were—The Lord Chancellor, Earl Minto, and Lord Campbell. The bills were 96 in number, and were principally private bills, recently passed.

VISCOUNT HARDINGE'S AND LORD GOUGH'S ANNUITY BILLS.—The Marquis of Lansdowne moved the order of the day for bringing up the report on the Annuity bills of Viscount Hardinge and Lord Gough. His object was to induce their Lordships to restore the bill to the state in which it originally stood when it was introduced into the House.—The Duke of Richmond opposed the motion. In the discussion that followed several noble Lords declared they should support the Government, though they had voted against it on the last occasion, being now better instructed on the subject. On the division the numbers were—

For receiving the report,
Content 47
Non-Content 18
Majority for the Government 29
The House rose at half-past eight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEWLY-ELECTED MEMBERS.—Mr. SAEEL (appointed Master of the Mint) took the oaths and his seat on his re-election for Dungarvan.

Lord A. PAGET took the oaths and his seat for the city of Lichfield.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Lord John RUSSELL made the following statement in regard to the course which the Government intended to pursue relative to the measures before the House. "I stated that I would to-day give notice to the House the general course of policy which it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to pursue with respect to those Bills before the House, and I will do so in moving the consideration

of the order of the day. On Monday I will state to the House the policy which it is the intention of the Government to pursue with respect to the Sugar Duties. I will then unfold the plan we consider ought to be adopted, after which I propose to adjourn the further consideration of the question until to-morrow week (Friday). It is now late in the session to lose time, and I will make as little delay as possible; at the same time I propose a short bill for the continuation of the Sugar Duties for one month, or until Parliament shall otherwise approve.—(Hear.) With regard to the Poor-Law Removal Bill, I have stated my general views respecting it to the House, and what is further proposed to be done will be stated by the Secretary for the Home Department. The next Bill before the House is the Drainage Bill. Some members of the Government will undertake the care of that bill, with the hope of carrying it through. The next are the bills brought in by the late Chief Secretary for Ireland: one of the most important of these bills, the Ejectment Bill, it is our intention to adopt, with some slight alterations, preserving, especially, that clause which prevents the seizure of growing crops. We also propose to proceed with the Lease Bill; but, with respect to the Tenants' Compensation Bill, we find the machinery so exceedingly complicated, that we will postpone it for further consideration. There are some other bills affecting Ireland, regarding which the Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Labouchere) will be able to answer whatever questions will be put to him. There are some bills which are now in the House of Lords; one of them is called the Small Debts Bill, which is a bill similar to the one which has been introduced by the former Government, and which has been repeatedly before Parliament. The present Government entirely approve of the general purport of that bill, and although it is a bill of great length, containing many provisions, they do hope that they will be enabled to obtain the sanction of Parliament to it during the present session, as it is a measure of very great importance. There is another bill, which likewise is at present in the House of Lords, which the Government do not propose to take into their own hands unless necessary, but which I trust will obtain the assent of Parliament—it is called the Religious Opinions Bill. That bill was introduced by a member of the late Government, in the name of the Government, and, therefore, is a Government bill. I trust that the author of that bill will continue to take charge of it; but, if he should not do that, some member of the present Government will then propose that bill in its present shape. There are many other bills which are not of great importance, which we propose to go on with."

In reply to Mr. T. Duncombe, Lord J. Russell stated that it was true that he had offered Lord Dalhousie, Lord Lincoln, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, places in his Government, because for the last five years they had been gradually approaching towards his opinion; but he should not have done so had they maintained the opinions which they had expressed in 1841. He thought it was sufficient if the members of a Ministry agreed in general principles, without insisting that every member of the Ministry should agree upon any question which should be brought before Parliament. For instance, he did not agree with Earl Grey in every opinion which he entertained with regard to the Irish Church. With regard to Ireland, he (Lord J. Russell) considered the social grievances of that country called for an immediate remedy, and he and his colleagues were prepared to propose measures which would afford not perhaps an immediate remedy, but which would produce beneficial effects, so that, in the course of ten years, the social condition of Ireland would be greatly improved. With regard to the franchise of Ireland, he did not imagine that the question of the franchise was one of small consideration. He thought that possession of the franchise elevated a man in his own opinion, and in that of his neighbours, and he was, therefore, prepared to propose for the people of Ireland an enjoyment of the franchise equal to that possessed by the people of England.

On the close of this discussion, Sir G. Grey introduced the Poor Law Removal Bill, of which he stated the details; a long and uninteresting debate followed, and the House went into committee *pro forma*, and adjourned at half-past eleven.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE TINDAL.—On Monday morning the mortal remains of the late Chief Justice Tindal were removed from Bedford-square, for interment in the family vault at Kensal-green Cemetery. At nine o'clock, the hearse, drawn by six horses, and ten mourning coaches, each drawn by four horses, moved from the house, and arrived at the Cemetery shortly after ten. About fifty gentlemen, principally the immediate relatives and friends of the deceased, comprised the attendants, amongst whom were Mr. Baron Parke, Sir W. Symonds, of the Civil Department, Royal Navy; Major Symonds, Captain Symonds, R.N.; Captain Tindal, R.N., and Mr. C. G. Tindal, sons of the deceased; Mr. Bosanquet, the banker, son-in-law to the deceased; the Rev. J. E. Tyler, Sir J. D. Villiers, of St. Helen's, Jersey; Major Woodroffe, W. Woodroffe, Esq., A. N. Skirrow, Esq., &c. The coffin bore the following inscription:—"The Right Hon. Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Lord Chief Justice of her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, died July 8th, 1846. Aged 69 years." The funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Tyler. At the conclusion, the coffin was moved to the family vault, where lay the remains of Lady Tindal, wife to the deceased, who died several years since, and the Rev. Mr. Tindal, one of his sons.

THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL AND FREE TRADE.—At a Court of Common Council held on Wednesday, Mr. Ashurst gave notice of a motion for the next Court-day—"That the Thanks of the Court and the Freedom of the City, in gold boxes of the value of one hundred guineas each, be presented to Richard Cobden, the Hon. Charles Villiers, John Bright, and Colonel Thompson, for their eminent public services." (Loud cheers). Mr. Ashurst also gave notice of a motion—"That the thanks of this Court be given to Sir Robert Peel, Bart., for his eminent public services in introducing and supporting the bill for the repeal of the Corn Laws and for the reduction of taxation."

VICTORIA PARK.—The attendance of visitors on Sundays keeps pace with that of the other long-established metropolitan parks. On Sunday a few more than weeks past the visitors have exceeded 10,000, and amongst them were many from the west-end, upwards of thirty carriages being outside the principal lodge entrance on Sunday between four and six o'clock. Three coroneted carriages were there at one time—an event, perhaps, unknown in the previous history of the park. Among the visitors in the afternoon was Viscount Canning.

THE HARVEST NEAR THE METROPOLIS.—The wheat harvest has commenced in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The table of births and deaths registered in the metropolis during the week ending Saturday last, gives some interesting facts. The number of deaths is 901, of which 488 have been those of persons under 15 years of age; 259 from 15 to 60; and 154 from 60 and upwards. The number of male deaths was 440, and of female deaths, 441. No fewer than 139 persons fell victims to consumption during one week, ending Saturday last. The total number of births during the week was 1278. The number of male births was 659, and of female births 619.

MADemoiselle Rachel at the St. James's Theatre.

NEARLY twenty years ago, a poor little girl, timid and careworn, even at five or six years old, with features pinched in by destitution, and scarcely protected from the weather by thin and almost ragged clothes, might be constantly seen in Paris, haunting the *cafés* and public places, with a guitar on her arm, and an old decanter stand or sancer in her hand, to collect the few sous which she drew from the hearers, to support her family, and which were given from feelings of compassion alone. Somewhat later, this young creature, whose manner of life had not allowed her to avail herself of the slightest education, and whose notions had been formed amidst the smoke of the pipes, and the questionable discourse of the *estaminet*, was obliged, in order to comply with the ambitious views of those who directed her career—struggling and uncertain as it was—to appear at a theatre intended for the efforts of amateurs. Later still, the still delicate girl appeared at the Gymnase theatre, when, on the 24th of April, 1837, it was announced that Mlle. Félix would make her first appearance, in a two-act vaudeville, by M. Dupont, called "La Vendéenne." From a criticism on her performance, by good chance now lying before us, we make this extract:—"Mlle. Félix is a young person in whom we can perceive the finest dramatic organisation that it is possible to imagine. Her voice is clear and penetrating; and, in its impassioned periods, loses itself in tears. Her success was even greater than that of 'La Vendéenne,' which had been cleverly constructed to draw out all the precocious talent of the young *débütante*; and the Gymnase will renew, with its new actress, the best days of Mlle. Léontine Fay. There will be no mistake in the realisation of the brilliant horoscope which every one must form of her future career." Well, this little famishing child—this fragile infant of the boulevards and taverns—this clever *comédie-vaudeville* actress at the Gymnase-Dramatique, soon proved the truth of the above criticism. She was applauded and courted: applauded by those who appreciated talent, whether it was the effect of inspiration or study; and courted by the highest and proudest in the land. She appeared again in a higher sphere: fresh triumphs awaited her; and, as MADemoiselle Rachel, she was acknowledged as the first female tragic actress—not only of France, but of the world.

On Monday evening this great tragedian appeared, for the first time, on the boards of the St. James's Theatre. It is now some three or four years since she was last in London, and she then performed at the Italian Opera House. To the spirited management of Mr. Mitchell, we are indebted for the opportunity of witnessing her acting this season; and we were happy to find that her inopportune illness had rather whetted the public desire, than otherwise, to be present at her *représentation*. The house was crowded with a most brilliant and fashionable, and, what with us is much more, an appreciating audience—especially in the matter of the French plays: and the applause was heart-warm and spontaneous. *Camille*, in Cornelle's tragedy, "Les Horaces," was the character chosen by Mlle. Rachel for her opening part; and her performance throughout was one of the most superb pieces of acting we ever witnessed. It struck us that her recent indisposition—the traces of which were clearly evident—added, if anything, to the effect of her impersonation. And, certainly, she has improved in the style of her acting. There is less tendency to "rant." She produces the same grand points of passion, vengeance, and indignation, with the most consummate skill in concealing her intention of making them. And every word has its value. Not only is the effect of the entire sentence infinitely perfect, but this perfection is attained by the nicest discrimination of tone and emphasis, adapted to each component word, the result being a marvellous *ensemble*, compared aptly by a contemporary to a great picture, which may be first viewed as a whole, and then inspected closely to observe the wonderful details, by the proper accumulation of which, the effect of this whole is gained. It was not until towards the close of the tragedy that Mlle. Rachel put forth all her grand powers: indeed, there is no great opportunity for the actress to do so until the last act, as it is now played; but then her acting was sublime. Her suspense during the progress of the combat—her terrible, crushing misery—and her final maledictions, were far beyond all comparison the greatest delineations of feeling ever given on the stage. Her silent wretchedness and her overwhelming anger were alike impressive—the attention of the audience

was as much rivetted to the sufferings of the tender, heart-stricken woman, during the earlier scenes of the tragedy, as it was absorbed by the imprecations and fearful anger of the concluding ones.

The same remarks will apply, nearly with equal justice, to her performance in the "Phédre" of Racine on Wednesday. To those who could, for a moment even, distract their thoughts from the actress and the stage, there was something remarkable in the wrapt attention of the house whenever she was on the scene; and this increased with the progress of the fearful story. The struggles of *Phédre* against the unhalloved passion for her husband's son, with which she is inspired, gave new scope for Mademoiselle Rachel's genius to display itself, either in her impersonations of tender passion or unbridled jealousy. It was marvellous to see such intensity of anger and mental anguish portrayed with such little physical support as her delicate frame was, apparently, capable of affording.

It is needless to say that, on both these occasions, the applause was most enthusiastic, and that wreaths and bouquets were flung in profusion on the stage when Mlle. Rachel appeared before the curtain, at the conclusion of the tragedies. We could say much in praise of the general company who supported her, but she alone has occupied all our attention. *Ad restes*, her brother, M. Raphael Félix, has in him the elements of a good actor; and of Mlle. Martellou we have often had occasion to express our good opinion.

At one or the other of the performances we noticed, amongst the distinguished company, the Duke of Wellington, Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, Duke of Devonshire, Marquis of Clanricarde, Sir George and Miss Talbot, Lady Cottenham, Lord Sherborne, Lady Wilmot Horton, Lady Caroline Massé, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Lady Mary Christopher, Dowager Countess of Charleville, Sir Henry and Lady Meux, Marchioness of Conyngham, Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley, Marquis of Titchfield, the Swedish Minister, Sir Charles Vaughan, Lord Brougham, Lord Somerset, Sir Isaac and Lady Goldsmid, Lady Grenville, Lord and Lady Beaumont, Lady Mary Corbet, the Count de Courcy, Sir Edward and Lady Hartopp, Mrs. Alfred Montgomery and Miss Montgomery, Mr. George Tyrwhitt, Sir Henry Webb, Sir John H. Lowther, Baron and Lady Park, Sir Edward Codrington, Earl and Countess Desart, Countess of Blessington and the Misses Power, &c.

RACHEL IN CAMILLA.

SONNET.

Rome! l'unique objet de mon ressentiment,
Rome! à qui vient ton bras d'immoler mon amant,
Rome! qui l'a vu naître et que ton cœur adore—
Rome! enfin que je hais, parce qu'elle l'honore, &c.

Child of Melpomene! Camilla's story
Lives in thy bosom as an avatar
Of love immortal. Round the cloud-
less star
Of thy pure spirit, genius pours his
glory,
Ever as a halo: and the shadows hoary
Of laurelled bards surround thy tri-
umph car,
Exultingly; as, on that more afar
Rome joy'd when came Horatius from
the gory
Field of his fame. Oh! Rachel! 'tis
the soul
Alone can hymn thy mightiness. The
tongue
And pen are paralyzed 'neath thy
control,
And the pent heart with pulseless
awe is wrung.
The Shakespeare of the Gaul was great
Cornelle—
The Siddons' throne is graced by thee,
Rachel!

DESTRUCTION OF THE ST. LOUIS THEATRE AT QUEBEC, AND DREADEFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

In our late impression last week, we gave an account of the destruction of the St. Louis Theatre, at Quebec, by fire, on the 12th of June, when forty-five persons were burned to death. We now supply ample particulars of this calamity from a Correspondent, and from the *Quebec Mercury*:—

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Harrison, a Canadian artist, exhibited in the evening of June 12th, to about 300 spectators in the St. Louis Theatre (a building 80 feet by 40), a series of illuminated Dioramas, consisting of a view of the City of Ramesses, Orleans Cathedral, the City of Jerusalem, with the Crucifixion, &c. At ten p.m., the curtain dropped, the National Anthem was performed, and about 240 of the people had already left the Theatre, when there was an alarm of fire on the stage—a camphine lamp had been upset, the flame from which communicated with the scenery, on which, most of the remaining spectators rushed to the back part of the house, and fell, in their panic, down a narrow stair, one over the other, and became irretrievably crushed together and interlocked.

Desperate efforts were made by their friends to release them: a few were extricated from the mass with great difficulty; but the flames rapidly spreading throughout the building, the walls of which were lined with wood—it had once been a racket-court—and the black smoke from the camphine, &c., stifling those courageously assisting, the roof fell on forty-five victims, composed of the heads of many respectable families and their children:—Mr. Scott, an advocate, and his daughter; Mrs. and Miss Gibb; Mr. Hoogs, a banker, and his two sons; Mr. Wheatley, a stationer; Mr. Sims, a druggist, and two children; Mr. Carwell, a merchant, and two children; Lieutenant Hamilton, 14th Regiment, and his affianced bride, Miss Julia Rea; &c. Their charred remains (on which the dresses were mostly entire on the lower extremities) were recovered next morning; and thus a large number of the inhabitants of this unfortunate city have been thrown into mourning.

Last year, in May and June, 1845, 20,000 of the inhabitants, or two-thirds of the population, were rendered homeless by the two great fires which consumed almost all the suburbs, and now there has occurred a frightful loss of life by fire. There were other outlets to escape from the St. Louis Theatre, but which were not known to those who suffered—they made for the door by which they had entered, and thus miserably perished.

The military, consisting of the Royal Artillery, the 14th, and 89th Regiments; and, also, the Fire Companies, by their greatest exertions, prevented the fire from spreading over the Upper Town, and again rendered very eminent service.

(From the *Quebec Mercury* of the 13th June.)

Last night, at ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the Theatre Royal St. Louis (formerly the Riding School), at the close of Mr. Harrison's Exhibition of his Chemical Dioramas. From the information we have been enabled to glean, a camphine lamp was upset, from some cause or other, and the stage at once became enveloped in flames.

The house had been densely crowded, but some had fortunately left before the accident.

A rush was at once made to the staircase leading from the boxes, by those who, in the excitement of the moment, forgot the other passages of egress.

In an incredibly short space of time, the whole of the interior of the building was enveloped in one sheet of flame: the newly erected platform covering the pit, and communicating at each end with the stage and boxes, favoured the progress of the flames.

The staircase communicating with the boxes was a steep one, and we are of opinion it had fallen from the weight of those who crowded upon it. At least, such was our opinion at the moment.

One foot was interposed between the hapless crowd and eternity; and on that space we, with five or six others, stood, the fierce flames playing around us, and the dense smoke repelling all efforts to extricate. As far back as we could see, there was a sea of heads, of writhing bodies and outstretched arms. Noise there was none—but few moans escaped the doomed. At the extreme end in view, there were faces calm and resigned; persons, who, from the funeral veil of smoke which gradually enshrouded them, appeared calmly to drop into eternal sleep. By our side was one brother striving to extricate another, but abandonment was unavoidable. One poor creature at our feet offered his entire worldly wealth for his rescue; the agonising expression of the faces before us can never be effaced from our memory.

Some were erect, others trampled beneath the feet of the uppermost, and the whole inextricably interlocked.

The flames at the moment were above and around us; but human aid was of no avail: in five minutes from the time of which we make mention, the mass of human beings who had but a short interval previous been in the full and active enjoyment of life, were exposed to our view a mass of charred bodies and calcined bones!

Up to this hour forty-five bodies have been recovered from the ruins! Most of them have been recognized: a greater loss of life than in the two dread conflagrations of last Summer.

Sad wailing pervades the city. Scarcely a street can be traversed in which the closed shutter or the hanging crape do not betoken a sudden bereavement. Fathers, sisters, children of both sexes indulge in the deepest lamentation. We have fallen upon many; for those who were thus suddenly and awfully summoned into the presence of their Creator.

P.S.—4 o'clock.—45 bodies have been recovered. All but two have been recognised. Mlle. Emily Poncey, aunt of Miss Poncey, of the Lower Town is missing; the remains of a body said to be a female are supposed to be hers.

The second is a Mr. McHugh, of Malabar, a schoolmaster, who was in the theatre in company with Miss Poncey.

The theatre, and stables adjoining, we should add, were burnt to the ground. The horses in the latter were all saved.

The ruins are still smoking; and, as in the time of London's great plague, the dead-cart plies to and fro from the scene of the calamity to different parts of the city, conveying its ghastly load of charred remains, followed by weeping relatives and the gaping crowd which ever attend such dread scenes.

The Procession (Corpus Christi) by the clergy and members of the Roman Catholic Church has, in consequence of the above calamity, been set aside.

(From the same paper, of the 16th of June.)

We have conversed with some parties who were present at the exhibition on the evening in question, who concur in stating that, at its close, Mr. Harrison, the proprietor, was in front of the curtain, thanking the audience for their patronage, when a strong light shone through the green baize. He immediately drew it aside, and, seeing the flames rapidly extending, tore it down, but too late to arrest the progress of the fire, which had then extended to his diorama views, and was quickly enveloping the wings and scenes placed above the "flies" (as they are termed), to be out of the way of the persons moving about the stage. An attempt was also made by the innocent cause of the disaster, the boy, to extinguish the fire, and, we are told, by Lieut. Armstrong, of the 14th Regiment, who rushed upon the stage for the purpose—but in vain.

We should state that, by this time, most of the audience had retired; the remainder having held back to escape the great crush and retire quietly and in comfort. The smoke from the camphine and burning canvass soon, however, frightened them and produced a general confusion. Having entered by the box-door they thought only of escaping the same way (although the pit entrance was close at hand, and several of the windows, especially one over the porch at the box-door were within reach, from the boxes, even of the youngest child present),

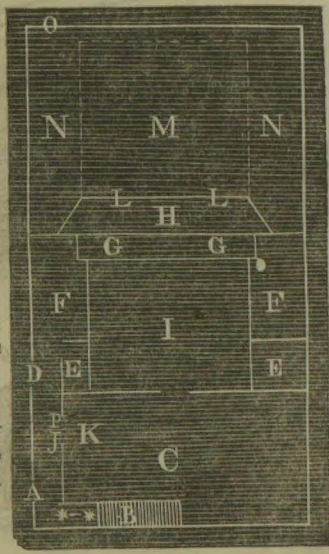
and the stairs being somewhat steep and narrow, the foremost were pitched down headlong, and there jammed by others falling upon them, until the passage became completely choked, and the unfortunate people inextricably interlocked, crushed, and wedged in. One gentleman who had a lady under his care, foreseeing the slight chances of escape afforded them, returned to the boxes with his charge, although they were one-third of the way down stairs. When there a bright sheet of flame swept across from the stage to the boxes, fanning, with its burning glow, their faces: she shrieked and sprang from his grasp down the stair. He followed, in the hope of rescuing her, and crept over the heads of the writhing victims then doomed to inevitable destruction. He spoke to several on his way down, but could not find his companion, who eventually perished with the rest. He became senseless when about to reach the landing place at the entrance and was dragged out by one of the few bystanders present. Another gentleman who was pulled from the living mass few past us, and, so bewildered was he, would have rushed into the flames then bursting through the adjoining pit-door, but for the friendly and providential interposition of a person near him.

We stated as our impression, when the awful sight of the struggling mass of human victims first met our view, that the stairs had fallen. Upon reflection, this cannot have been the case, as the wooden partition on the one side did not extend below the level of the inclination of the steps, and, consequently, had they fallen, the crowd would have rolled into the open area adjoining, and beneath the boxes.

It may be proper to add that the view is taken from the Place d'Armes, Quebec. The Theatre is situated near the site of the former Castle St. Louis, which was the residence of the Governor of British North America. The building (the Theatre) was very plain; not originally built for a theatre; but the destruction of life, &c., now gives it some interest. The Castle was destroyed by fire in 1835, and has not been rebuilt, the seat of Government being removed to Montreal, since the union of the Canadas. The scenery about Quebec is very grand, bold, and interesting: the harbour and basin are compared to Naples. The principal building on the left is the St. George Hotel, kept by Payne; the small building to the right is a guard-house.

We annex a Ground-Plan of the Theatre, showing the internal arrangements, &c.

- A. Outside door leading to the Boxes.
- B. Stairs leading up to Boxes.
- C. Boxes.
- D. Outside door leading to the Stalls and Pit.
- E. Stalls.
- F. F. Pit.
- G. G. Orchestra.
- H. Proscenium.
- I. (Temporary) erection, (with seats) over the Stalls and Pit.
- J. Passage, below the Boxes, from one door to the other.
- K. Refreshment Room, below the Boxes.
- L. L. Curtain.
- M. The Stage.
- N. N. Dressing Rooms, &c.
- O. Private door.
- P. Entrance to Refreshment Room
- Place where the bodies were found.



GROUND-PLAN OF THE THEATRE.

ALARMING AND FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

In part of our impression of Saturday last we communicated such particulars as were then known in England, of a lamentable accident which took place, on the previous Wednesday, on the line of the Great Northern Railway of France, between Arras and Douai.

Some confusion still prevails in the details which have since been published, but we supply the best versions of the accident we can find in the French papers.

The train, which left Paris at seven in the morning, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, drawn by two locomotives, had passed the Arras station, when, on arriving opposite the village of Fampoux, the second machine and its tender went off the rails. The leading carriages remained in their places, but twelve or fourteen carriages of the middle of the train went off the way, and five or six were precipitated down the bank into a piece of marshy ground below. The accident took place at about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon.

Two trains from Arras and Douai soon brought to the spot three medical men, the Procureur du Roi, and Mayor of Arras, and the chiefs of the stations of that town and of Douai.

As soon as the news arrived in Paris, a representative of the Board of Directors, accompanied by the engineer, proceeded to the spot. The passengers were taken to Douai, where the usual train from Paris, which passes Arras at half-past seven, took them on to Lille and Valenciennes.

The Northern Railroad Company have published the following report from the sub-inspector who accompanied the train, dated July 10, five A.M.:—

"The train ran off the rails on the 8th, at five minutes past three, at a distance of eight kilometres (two leagues) from Arras, when going at a very moderate rate, as acknowledged by several passengers, whose names I have. Of twenty-eight carriages, thirteen were precipitated into a deep peat pit, having eight feet of water. Although the first locomotive did not go off the rail, and the second so little that the fourgon (baggage waggon) No. 1,002, which followed, remained on the rails, the running off commenced with the two next carriages. These two waggons were first detached from the train, and fell into the water, where they now lie, crushed by the three diligences which followed them. The weight of these diligences seems to have dragged the other carriages off the rails. There are, therefore, piled up, and wholly or partially destroyed, eight carriages. The fifteen carriages at the tail of the train, and the fourgon at the head, after the locomotives, escaped the accident. We have now to deplore twelve known deaths. The following are the names that we have been able to obtain:—Mme. Demelides, of Armentiers; Marie Flamand, of Bouchain; Mlle. Leguay, of Fampoux; Dr. Lecompte, of Iselle; Bourgeois and Deguen, soldiers; and Tabary and Picard, two boys. Wounded—Mme. Picard, of Montalaire, shoulder broken and contusions on head; Mme. Braine, wife of a notary at Arras, contusions; M. Deguy, chef d'escadron, seriously wounded; an Englishman and his wife, at the Hotel de Flandre, at Douai, the husband in the arm, the wife contusions; M. Grapinet, a lace dealer, of Paris; another Englishman, at the Hotel de Flandre, at Douai. The Cour Royale of Douai has taken up the affair. An examining counsellor and M. Besche have interrogated me. He is partly convinced, as far as we can judge, that the company is perfectly innocent of this unhappy event. In addition to the two conductors killed, we have no person in the employment injured. The rest behaved perfectly well, and one of them, named Hoco, saved eight persons by swimming. I have also to praise the excellent co-operation of M. Haillet. We had in this unfortunate train the Princess de Ligne and her four children; the Marquise de Lauriston; Marshal Salagne (Portuguese); M. Lestiboudis, deputy; and General Oudinot, miraculously saved, for his carriage was crushed under the diligence, and his aide-de-camp has since died of his wounds. We do not appear to have had more than four or five persons severely wounded. Eighteen carriages have been already despatched to Arras and Douai; these have not suffered, but the others are in a deplorable state."

The independence of Brussels says:—"More than three hours elapsed before assistance arrived. The peasants of the environs looked on with astonishment, and the wounded passengers could hardly obtain water to wash their wounds. A sad scene presented itself to the spectators. Young females, who had been in their holiday dresses, were taken out bleeding, and covered with mud. Some victims had their heads separated from the bodies; others, with broken limbs, were lying by the sides of the road. An aide-de-camp of General Oudinot was on the edge of the pond, his limbs and three ribs broken, and praying for death. An Englishman, who was travelling with his family, had an arm broken in three places; but, notwithstanding his sufferings, he would not confess to his wife that he was wounded. At the end of the train were nine private carriages, in which were the Princess de Ligne and her four children, the two daughters of the Polish General Skrzynecki, in the Belgian service, and a Russian lady. The three last immediately opened their trunks, and placed all their linen at the service of the wounded, at the same time giving to them their personal aid."

A Douai journal states that M. de Lagrange, who returned lately from his embassy in China, was in the train, but escaped injury. The Princess Czartoriska is also stated to have been a passenger.

Some of the French papers give details of a much graver account than the above. Indeed, the greater number of them, relying upon the *Journal de la Somme* and the *Echo du Nord*, persist in the expression of their belief that the deaths have been numerous. The former of these journals asserts that there are 58 missing. A *conducteur*, named Bourgeois, who sat on a carriage behind those which fell over, states that in the waggon which had been overturned in the morass, there were 35 persons. But a great number, it must be recollected, escaped by swimming, or were pulled out. We, therefore, hope that the report of the Government officer will prove correct.

The *National* of Friday gives the following on the authority of a person who was at the scene of the accident, and gathered his information from persons who witnessed it:—

"The train consisted of 24 carriages, and was drawn by two locomotives. At five minutes past three the train was in front of the village of Fampoux and near Raux, where there is an embankment near a deep lake over a peat bog. At this point the rails were either disjoined, or displaced, or broken. The first locomotive, however, got over them, but the second entered the sand without going completely off the rails. The violence of the shock, from this sudden stoppage, was such that the chain which united the carriages to each other was snapped like glass, not precisely close to the locomotive, but at the 15th or 16th carriage. The carriages thus detached were thrown into the marsh. The first was literally broken to pieces, others were upset and submerged. Yesterday there were nine carriages lying on the embankment where they had *topped* after the first impulsion had ceased. Nobody can know exactly the number of passengers killed or drowned. The water is very deep at this spot. The company admits that eleven dead bodies have been removed. The person from whom we had our information heard, on the spot, that, up to yesterday, it was ascertained that there were seventeen killed. The *Liberator*, of Douai, states the number to be



BURNING OF THE QUEBEC THEATRE.—FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

twenty. As to the number of wounded, one account gives fifteen. At Douai and Arras, however, it was said that fifty persons had been wounded, which is not impossible, as fifteen carriages ran off the rails, and we may suppose that most of the passengers in them received more or less injury. It is impossible to conceive the alarm and anxiety that were felt at the different stations towards Belgium at the non-arrival of the train."

The *National*, of the succeeding day, has the following:—"M. Victor Paquet, who was providentially saved, writes to us this (Sunday) evening, with feelings of the greatest indignation, and declares that the number who have perished is triple that which has been announced. The company, nevertheless, express astonishment, and complain of our partiality. 'It is the Government engineers,' they say, 'who formed the road, and delivered it up to public circulation. The *National*, which has written so much on the subject, cannot be ignorant of this.' No, certainly not; but, if M. de Rothschild reads the *National*, he must have seen that, at the moment when the works were ceded, we formally demanded, in the interest of the public and of the company itself, that it should seriously examine and survey the line. We particularly dwelt on the immense responsibility which would lay on the company."

The *Époque* states that the number of persons killed was sixteen. The *Gazette des Tribunaux* says:—"Amongst the passengers who escaped, all who were not paralysed with fright, hastened to the assistance of the persons who had fallen

addressed to the company by the sub-inspector who accompanied the train, and which we have published. It is now officially ascertained that the number of dead is 14, as at first stated, and we have a positive assurance that, if we except the wounded, there will be no other victims."

The *Constitutionnel* mentions that the King, on hearing of the accident on the Northern Railway, had sent to the spot one of his aides-de-camp, General de Rumigny, who soon brought back to his Majesty a correct account of the event.

It is an extraordinary fact that on the day after the great calamity an accident occurred on the same spot. The agents of the company had, with the most culpable negligence, left near the rails a crane which had been used to draw up the carriages which had fallen into the water, and a train from Brussels coming up, a step of one of the waggons struck against the crane, and drove it among the soldiers and labourers who were near, breaking one soldier's leg, severely wounding two other soldiers, and causing contusions to several workmen. If the resistance of the crane had been greater the carriages would have been forced off the rail, and a calamity equal to or greater than that of the preceding day would have happened.

A Brussels paper of the 10th, has the following:—"We have to enumerate another accident. The train from Valenciennes to Brussels which set out this morning arrived at the station of Blanc Misseron, when the guard gave the signal announcing its arrival. The conductor, a young man 28 years of age, stooping to see if it was time to stop, leaned too far forward, so that his head was dashed against a tree, and he expired shortly afterwards."

Councillor Wanderwallen and the Avocat-General have been appointed by the Cour Royale of Douai to proceed with the investigation relative to the accident on the Northern Railway. M. Busche, chief engineer of the Northern Railway, has been called before the court, and undergone a long examination.

The Northern Railway Directors have sent a communication to the Paris newspapers, in which they contradict the reports given by the local papers, as to the extent of the number of persons killed and wounded by the recent accident, and declare that it has been ascertained that the real number of victims was fourteen killed (including two children), five seriously wounded, and twenty slightly bruised.

M. Frissard, the Government Inspector of the Railroads of the North, has addressed his report to the Minister of Public Works on the late accident. He states that the train consisted of two locomotives and 28 carriages, with 220 passengers, and classes them in the order in which they were connected, but there is nothing in this part of the report that contains any new information. In his *résumé* of the report he states that 13 carriages, waggons, or diligences, were thrown off the road, and that the number of victims might have been greater if there had not been two luggage waggons and an empty diligence—that of Valenciennes—and if five of the carriages had not taken a less dangerous direction than the others.

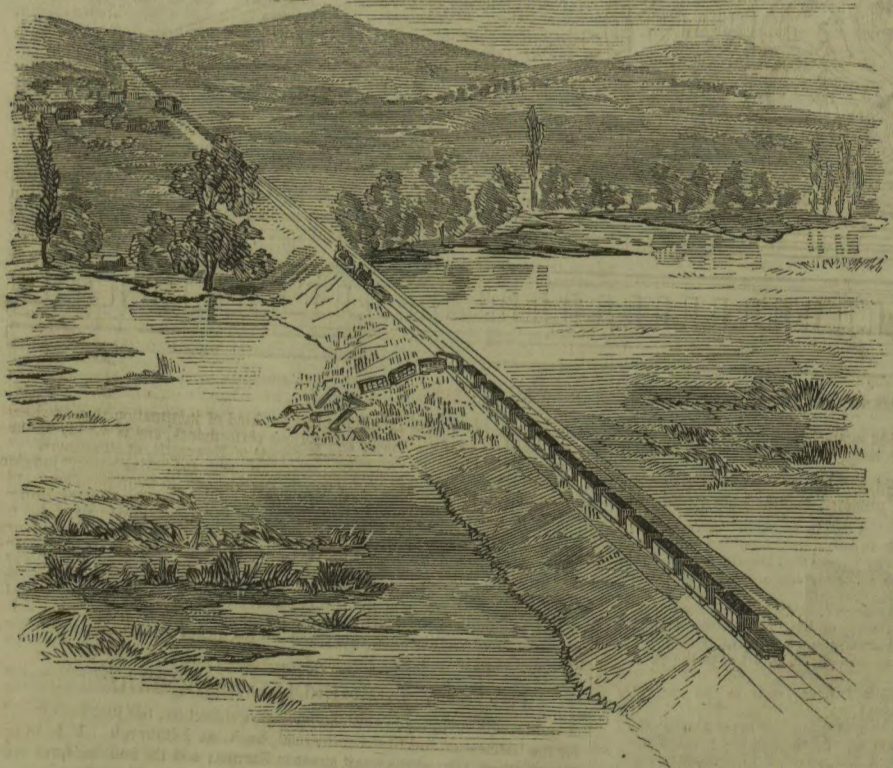
The report proceeds to say that the speed of the train was not great—a fact demonstrated by the time occupied in passing from Arras to Fampoux (near to which the accident occurred), the distance being five miles, and the time spent in doing it twenty-two minutes; but he does not deny that, in descending a slope, the speed might have been, for the moment, accelerated by the weight of the train; an hypothesis justified by the appearance of the groups or masses into which it (the train) was broken by the shock. The report equally acquits the material of culpability on the occurrence.

Ultimately, after acquitting the Government of delivering the road in an imperfect or unsafe condition to the company, and the company of neglecting it since it came into their possession; and, after stating that the materials used were excellent, and the speed moderate, and the road straight, M. Frissard concludes by declaring his perfect incompetency to account for, or make even a rational guess at the cause of the accident.

We regret to learn, that, notwithstanding the official statement that the deaths from the accident were fourteen only, rumours were in circulation in Paris which increased the number to forty, and even more. It has now been ascertained that no Englishman has been killed; but, unfortunately, there are one or two severely hurt. Mr. Stratford Best had his arm badly fractured, and it is feared that he must have it amputated. Mrs. Best, who was in the carriage, fortunately escaped. Capt. Burke was severely bruised, and still remains at Douai, where he is confined to his room with a severe fever brought on by the excitement of the accident. Mr. Browne, of the firm of Messrs. Kysaeus and Co., of Paris, escaped by swimming.



MDLLE. RACHEL AS CAMILLE, IN "LES HORACES."—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY OF FRANCE.

into the water. Admirable traits of courage and devotedness are recounted. M. Lestiboudois, the deputy for Lille, who was in one of the last carriages of the train, plunged into the water six times, at the peril of his life, and brought out one of the passengers who was on the point of perishing. A man in the service of the company, named Carré, at the sight of the danger, jumped into the water, and swam away to avoid the carriages, which were falling into it; but, on hearing the cries of the sufferers, he returned, and, plunging several times, saved five lives. The number of persons killed or drowned is not yet known; but we are assured that three of the railroad carriages, and a messageries diligence, called les Picardes, had completely disappeared in the water."

The *Message* contains the following official communication relative to this melancholy catastrophe:—"We are happy to be able to announce that the aide-de-camp of General Oudinot, whom we had counted among the number of victims of the deplorable accident of which the Northern Railway has been the theatre, has not sunk under his wounds. There are, on the contrary, great hopes of his recovery. Thus, the number of persons killed, including the two conductors, amount to 14. The latest accounts, brought on Saturday evening by M. Frissard, divisionary inspector, who visited the scene by order of the Minister of Public Works, enable us to affirm that we shall not have to announce and deplore any further deaths."

M. Frissard, Inspector of the Department of Ways and Means, M. Onfroy de Breville, chief engineer, sent to Fampoux by the Minister of Public Works, and two engineers of the Northern Railway Company, returned to Paris on Saturday evening. "Their report," says the *Siccle*, "confirms in every respect the account

SIR NICOLAS CONYNTHAM TINDAL,
LORD CHIEF JUSTICE
OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

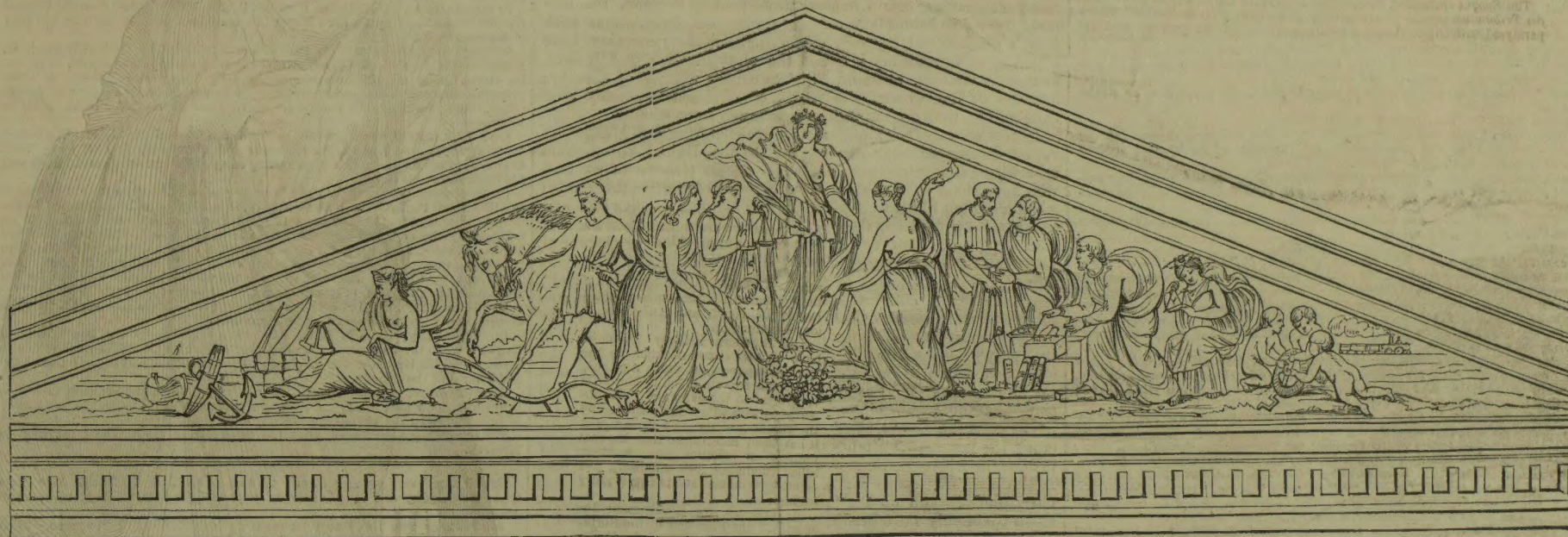


This great Judge, perhaps one of the ablest lawyers that ever sat on the Bench, was born at Chelmsford, in 1776, where his father, Robert Tindal, the descendant of an old Essex family, was, for many years, an eminent solicitor. Mr. Tindal, the son, after the usual course of school education, entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1795, and, within four years of that period (in 1799), took the degree of A.B., and that of A.M. in 1802. At the University he was eighth Wrangler, and senior Chancellor's Medallist. In October, 1801, he was elected a Fellow of his College, and held the Fellowship for eight years. Immediately after taking his Master's degree he became a student of Lincoln's Inn, by which Society he was eventually called to the Bar. Before, however, assuming the degree of a Barrister, he entered upon practice, with very considerable success, as a special pleader; indeed, a man more thoroughly erudite than Mr. Tindal even then was, in every department of the law, could scarcely be found within the range of the profession; he was especially celebrated for what is called "black letter learning." His high reputation brought him so many clients, that at a very early age he thought it safe to go to the bar, and he was accordingly called in Trinity Term, 1809. In the same year, he married the youngest daughter of the late Captain Thomas Symonds, R.N., and consequently resigned his fellowship. A numerous family were the issue of this marriage, but the wife of Sir Nicolas Tindal died many years ago. In the Court of King's Bench, and on the Northern Circuit, every year brought Mr. Tindal additional reputation as a lawyer; he, however, never attained much fame as an advocate. His forte lay in his thorough knowledge of the principles of the common law, and in his ready and powerful application of them in argument; in the more showy duties of examining witnesses, or addressing a jury, he was not distinguished; indeed, he left these willingly to his leaders, and generally confined himself to heavier and more laborious employment. A large income rewarded his learning,

his industry, and his high reasoning faculties. Mr. Tindal first came prominently before the public as one of the Counsel for Queen Caroline, at the celebrated investigation before the House of Lords. In 1824, Mr. Tindal was returned to Parliament as member for the Wighton District of Burghs: here, also, his deficiency in the powers of eloquence caused him to be little noticed. In politics, he was a Tory *ad captandum*; and, in 1826, he was made, by the then Government, Solicitor-General, and was knighted. After subsequently representing the University of Cambridge in Parliament, Sir Nicolas Tindal was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in June, 1829: this elevated position he held during the long period of seventeen years. As a Judge, his name will rank among the brightest of those who have occupied the seat of justice in England: he was courteous, calm, patient, dignified, ever inclined to mercy, yet rigidly just; his beautifully lucid and intelligent opinions and statements, in giving judgment, or in addressing the Jury, may be cited as models of forensic wisdom. One of them, which was much admired at the time, we would particularly refer to, as a perfect specimen: it was the charge of this able Chief Justice to the Grand Jury at the Special Commission at Stafford, in 1843, appointed to try the riotous colliers and labourers. This address may be found at length in the volume of Reports by Messrs. Carrington and Marshman, page 662, and is well worthy the perusal, not only of the professional reader, but of every one who can appreciate the administration of human justice, in its purest and most majestic form. The indefatigable and invaluable career of Sir Nicolas Tindal has been suddenly brought to a close; and it may be truly said of him, that he died almost "with harness on his back." About a fortnight ago, he attended officially the hearing of an appeal in the House of Lords. On leaving, he complained of excessive heat, and appeared to be almost fainting. He was, within a few hours, seized with paralysis of the left leg, extending to the hip joint; and, being removed to the sea-side, at Folkestone, expired there on Monday evening, the 6th instant, in the presence of his son, Captain Tindal, and several other members of his family. On the Friday morning preceding the melancholy result, a shivering fit came on, followed by a low inflammation of the bowels on the right side: the immediate cause



THE LATE SIR NICOLAS CONYNTHAM TINDAL, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.



SCULPTURE IN THE PEDIMENT OF THE NEW COMMERCIAL BANK, EDINBURGH.—DESIGNED BY MR. JAMES WYATT.

of death, however, appears to have been the rupture of an internal vessel. At the moment the event took place, Sir Nicolas was lying in his bed, and using not the slightest exertion.

Of a man endowed with such public virtue, it is also gratifying to relate, that his private worth was no less. Adored by his family, revered by his friends, he lived in the utmost affection of all who knew him: as an instance, we find Lord Lyndhurst, and Lord Brougham—who was his pupil—both unable to refrain from tears when announcing his death in the House of Lords. Indeed, if ever the public have cause to grieve, it is when the hand of fate falls upon their surest safeguard, the intellectual and immaculate judge, such as this man was.—*In memoria aeterna erit justus.*

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

RUINS OF TYNEMOUTH PRIORY, NEAR NEWCASTLE.

This picturesque ruin is one of the antiquarian curiosities of the environs of Newcastle. The village of Tynemouth adjoins North Shields, and lies upon the summit of perpendicular cliffs, inaccessible from the sea.

The Priory—the architectural beauty of which is attested by the above remains—was founded by Oswald, King of Northumberland, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It was plundered by the Danes on three of their incursions, in the last of which it was, with its inmates, reduced to ashes. It remained in ruins until the reign of Edward the Confessor, when it was rebuilt by Tonstan, Earl of Northumberland, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Oswin. Soon after the Conquest, it was degraded to a cell, and made subservient to the monastery at Girwy, afterwards to Durham, and lastly to St. Albans.

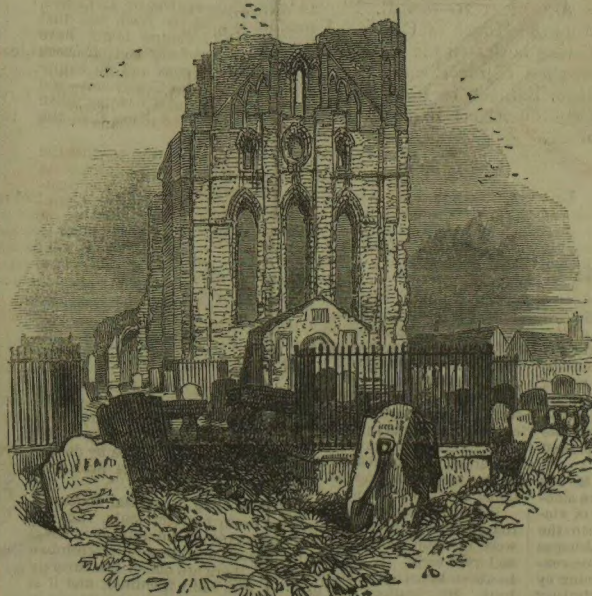
From various records, it appears that the Priory of Tynemouth possessed the royalties of twenty-seven villages in Northumberland, and several in Durham. After the Suppression, the site and ruins were granted to the Duke of Northumberland, but again reverted to the Crown, in whose hands they remained until the death of Queen Elizabeth.

On its being converted into a Fortress, it was called *Tynemouth Castle*; and, from its peculiar situation, it seems to have been formed by nature as a stronghold, and to possess remarkable facilities for the protection of the port and shipping.

During the Civil Wars, it was besieged and taken by the Scots, in 1644, with a loss to the Royalists of thirty-eight pieces of ordnance. The garrison were allowed to march out, and the Parliament ordered £5000 to repair this fortress and the works at Newcastle, and appointed Colonel Henry Lilburn, governor. He and most of the garrison, however, shortly afterwards declared for the King,

on which the Governor of Newcastle marched against him, and, having besieged the Castle, put all to the sword, and Lilburn being slain, his head was fixed on a pole.

We find these details opportunely enough in "The Handbook of Newcastle," by Llewellyn Jewitt; a very cheap Guide, prepared expressly for visitors to the



RUINS OF TYNEMOUTH PRIORY, NEAR NEWCASTLE.

Agricultural Show, and furnishing just the kind of information they are likely to stand most in need of. It is a meritorious performance, and is worthy of the encouragement of visitors and the good people of Newcastle, at all seasons.

To return to the Priory remains. They are, adds the "Handbook," judiciously enough, "extensive in their proportions, picturesque in their appearance, varied in their style, and exquisitely beautiful in their various bits of architectural detail. The principal parts of the ruins are in the early English style, and many fine specimens of the characteristic 'tooth ornament' may be found, especially upon the elegant series of arcades, and upon some of the doorways. The Priory was for many years used as the parish church; but, being much decayed, and the parishioners being debarred from using it during the Civil Wars, a new church was erected; but many of the families of the town still bury in the old ground."

At Tynemouth, near the cliff, by the way, has lately been placed Lough's noble statue of Lord Collingwood, engraved in No. 189 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL BANK, EDINBURGH.

A NOBLE edifice, in the Corinthian style of architecture, has just been completed for the business of the New Commercial Bank, at Edinburgh. It is situate in George-street, termed the finest street in Europe; and the building forms a grand addition to the already highly-embellished "Queen of the North."

Perhaps, the most interesting feature of the structure is a group of sculpture, executed by Mr. A. H. Ritchie, from a model by Mr. James Wyatt, whose very meritorious share in modelling the colossal statue of the Duke of Wellington, we noticed last week.

The figures of the Edinburgh group, which we have engraved, are in full relief, and of colossal life-size. They entirely fill the tympanum of the Bank pediment, just as in Mr. Lucas's clever model of "The Parthenon Restored;" the sculpture thus forming a portion of the architect's design, instead of appearing like an afterthought. The experiment was a bold, but successful, one; and great credit is due for it to Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Ritchie, the sculptor, and Mr. Rhind, the architect of the Bank building.

The group consists of, in the centre, a figure of Scotland, supported by Justice and Enterprise, receiving from the hands of Plenty the fruits of her industry. Impersonations of Agriculture and Navigation, with emblems and accessories, fill up the dexter side of the pediment. On the sinister side, are figures representing Merchandise and Science; while a group of three children peering into the peculiarities of a notched wheel complete the group. The figures are all well modelled and sculptured, and the draperies light and flowing; the three children are exquisite, and have rarely been equalled in modern sculpture.

The design, we should add, was submitted to competition; and to Mr. Wyatt was awarded by the Bank Directors, the prize for his very tasteful composition.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 19.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 20.—Burns died, 1796, aged thirty-seven.
TUESDAY, 21.—Lord William Russell beheaded, 1683.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—Jupiter rises at 9h. 29m. a.m.
THURSDAY, 23.—Gibraltar taken, 1704.
FRIDAY, 24.—Saturn rises at 9h. 6m. p.m.
SATURDAY, 25.—St. James.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending July 25.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m.	h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m.	h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m.	h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m.	h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m.	h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m.
0 0 4	0 34 1	0 23 1	0 45 2	0 24 2	0 44 3

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "J. M."—Napoleon Bonaparte was in stature only 5 feet 6 inches, English.
 "A Friend," Atinhorpe, had better put up with the loss: he is not in a safe position to proceed.
 "W. W." is thanked for the information as to the Parish Clerks, though we have not room to insert it.
 "W. Z. F." wishes to obtain a full account of the Schoolmaster's College now in course of formation.
 "T. L. S."—Wellingboro', is thanked; but we have not room for the anecdote.
 "J. F. S."—"Metaphysics," in the "Library of Useful Knowledge."
 "W. H."—Birmingham, is not bound to draw as well as engrave, though it will be advantageous for him to do both.
 "J. P."—Ferrington.—A good magic lantern, with astronomical slides, may be bought for about three guineas.
 "A Constant Reader."—The author of the play of "Money" is Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, Bart.
 "A Subscriber," Compton-street, Soho.—Mr. Wright first appeared in London at the Queen's Theatre, as Von Dunder, in "Twould Puzzle a Conjuror;" season 1832-33.
 "An Anxious Enquirer," Dalston.—The fee for a Marriage License is Five Guineas.
 "A. B. C."—Coventry.—Gravel walks may be hardened with a mixture of dry road scraping and coal tar from gas works.
 "Organists."—We have not leisure to search the Times file.
 "J. B."—York.—198, Strand. We cannot give any opinion as to informants, nor double consonants, &c.
 "R. C."—Huntingdon, is thanked; but we cannot undertake the Engraving.
 "E. A. B."—In Bank Securities.
 "K."—Leicester, is thanked for his suggestion.
 "A Faithful Reader."—We should be sorry to see the Lake at Oatlands filled up; the disparking would less concern us, as parks are for the gratification of the few. There are three class carriages on the South-Western Railway: perhaps, the South-Eastern Line runs through more picturesque scenery. Middlesex (area, 282 square miles) is the smallest of all the English counties, except Rutland; in amount of population exceeded only, and that in a small degree, by Yorkshire alone; in density of population, it very far exceeds any other English county.
 "A Subscriber," Lyme Regis.—A servant discharged without warning for proven dishonesty cannot claim a month's wages besides that due.
 "C. J. D." should apply to a Hair-dresser.
 "A Five Pound Note" should get changed: say, a Commercial Traveller.
 "T. O. M." should consult the Pamphlet on Ward's Cases, published by Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.
 "R. H. B. S."—The price of the Gallery Stalls at Her Majesty's is 5s. The public, however, frequently have to pay more than that sum, owing to persons, under feigned names, securing the tickets beforehand. In London, and in Paris, (at the Académie de Musique), every means has been employed in vain by the Directors to stop this imposition on the public.
 "W. W. O."—The height of Tom Thumb is 25 inches: it would be, therefore, more correct to compare him to the height of the arm than the seat of a chair.
 "A Constant Reader," Chipping Norton.—Smart's Edition of Walker's Dictionary, just published. See the word in question, in our article on the Kafir War, in present No.
 "A Country Subscriber."—The charge for our Journal is 13s. per half year, if paid in advance.
 "A. B."—Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding; or, "Pitman's Phonography."
 "S'il vous plaît." Birmingham, should employ hard paper. See "Booth's Principles of English Composition"—a sound work.
 "Paddy Pry," Worthing.—A sousette is a lady's maid, or a chambermaid. Lord Byron died April 19, 1824, and was buried in Hucknall Torkard Church, Notts.
 "M. A. L."—The half-farthings were coined for our Colonies. Threepenny pieces are less rare at home.
 "Via Recta," Barum, should apply to any Print-seller—say Evans, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; and to Dealers in Curiosities, in Wardour-street, Soho. All our Journals may be had in Volumes or Numbers.
 "S. S."—The case quoted from the Essex Transcript, American paper, is, indeed, a frightful illustration of Slavery, in that land of liberty and equality.
 "Luckless Joe."—Exposure at a Police Office may induce the payment of the promised "Reward," if it be properly claimed.
 "Lower."—Nazos is the largest of the Cyclades Islands in the Egean Sea, or Archipelago.
 "Timothy Tablet."—Probably, at some future time.
 "A Well-wisher," Shrewsbury.—The locality of the New Farmery, engraved in our last, is indicated in the accompanying Plan. The price of the Plough, Agricultural Magazine, is 2s. 6d. per month.
 "Ex-Sydney," Glasgow.—The Australian Sketches will be resumed. Still, our present Number will remind our Correspondent that other Colonies demand attention.
 "J. O'N."—Mr. G. Godwin, Jun., is one of the Honorary Secretaries to the London Anti-Union: address, Trafalgar-square.
 "Agricola."—We do not know the work in question.
 "Acognitia," (L.C.H.S.)—"Olim Ozoniensis."—"W. H." (an Artist.)—We regret that we have not room for the Lines by these Correspondents; as their object is to direct public sympathy in the right vein. We are happy to learn that the Subscription List for the same noble object, is fast lengthening.
 "Amite."—We cannot give any reason for the absence of the hon. gentleman from the present Ministry: rumour says that it is caused by some disagreement with the Premier as to the office he wished to fill.
 "S. P. N."—The present Parliament has existed longer than any for the last fifteen or twenty years. From the passing of the Septennial Act till the close of the war, more than one Parliament may have existed the full term without a dissolution, but we do not know an instance of it since the peace.
 "Emily Maria."—Is our fair Correspondent quite certain that the subject of her question is not altogether a creature of the poet's imagination?
 "C. V. Johnston."—A passport is required for Belgium; the Consul's fee is 5s.: if the Traveller goes to Germany, the visé of the Prussian Consul will be necessary also, which entails a fee of 5s. more. Guide Books are abundant, and vary in price from 6d. to 10s. "Murray's Hand-Book" is the fullest and best.
 "C. G. C."—There is no railroad from Ghent to Brussels, except the Ostend and Cologne line, which passes through Malines.
 "A Widow."—The etiquette of the Bar requires that all business be transacted through an Attorney.
 "A. H."—An Officer in a Royal Regiment of Militia is entitled to put "a Cockade" in his servant's hat.
 "An Old Subscriber."—King's Newton, whence Lord Hardinge takes the designation of his title, is certainly in Derbyshire. In our next, we will indicate its exact locality.
 "G. B. H."—Lucile Grahn is not married.
 "An Irish Reader" shall be answered next week.
 "A Subscriber."—Parliament is dissolved by the efflux of time at the expiration of seven years from the period of its being summoned. A Statute to this effect passed in 1716.
 "Flirts."—To reply would be literary flirtation.
 "A Constant Reader."—Leeds.—Fleming and Tibbins's Dictionnaire Royal. French Without a Master.
 "Somerset."—The address is 3, Chesterfield street.
 "A Subscriber."—The address of the pyrotechnist is 98, Regent-street, Lambeth.
 "H. G."—We have not seen the work in question.
 "P. S. W."—Mobile.—The subjects named possess no novelty, or we might avoid ourselves of the well-intended suggestions.
 "Philologist."—Next week.
 "Clio Viator."—The Gretna-green marriages have not yet been abolished by Act of Parliament.
 "A Constant Reader" will find a list of London Savings' Banks in the Post-office Directory.
 "A Subscriber" will require practical lessons in Wood Engraving: the "Treatise" is not a royal road to excellence in the art.
 "A. J. A."—Fenchurch-street.—Care.
 "P. H."—Winchester, is thanked.
 "E. J."—Wallingford.—We cannot speak as to the merits of the work in question.

THE LATE MR. HAYDON.

(To the Editor.)

In the memoir of the life of R. B. Haydon, inserted in your Journal of July 4, it is stated that "he was admitted to see the Elgin Marbles, and the consequence was, that he rubbed out the whole of what he had painted of his picture of Deutatus, and recommenced on a new principle," &c. Having been on intimate terms with Mr. Haydon at that period, I can venture to say, that such was not the case. The only part of the picture which he erased and repainted was the head of Deutatus; and that in consequence of a defect in the drawing of the neck. Instead of being indebted to any new principle of the art, from seeing the Elgin Marbles, he was, at that time, much taken up with the study of the colouring of Bassano, of whose works he was a devoted admirer.
 I may as well add the following, to show how deeply he felt the disappointment of not receiving even one of the several premiums adjudged to various artists, by the Fine Arts' Committee of the Cartoons' Exhibition:—Haydon, some time afterwards, gave a Lecture on the subject of Cartoons generally, at the Richmond Literary and Scientific Institution; and, in referring to his own position and efforts to sustain high art, he became so excited as to be obliged to give vent to his feelings in a flood of tears, and the Lecture was brought to a sudden close, the audience kindly sympathising in his reverses. I am, &c. J. S. A.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1846.

EVERY additional fact in the intelligence from America confirms us in the belief that the race who inhabit the north of that immense continent are destined to rule the south of it. They will do so from a natural cause always in operation, that infallibly gives dominion over the weak into the hands of the strong, over the idle to the industrious, over the apathetic to the men of energy. No political combinations, no efforts of diplomacy, will avail to prevent this consummation; it may be very distant as yet, but come it will, and it is as well to contemplate it as a possibility. The nature of man abhors a state of anarchy, confusion, and mere chance existence, with neither laws to restrain, men to guide, or a power that can be and do something. The northern race possess the qualities that build up empires and states, and hold them together by law and custom; wherever they go, they carry these qualities with them: their colonies grow to nations, and those nations proceed in their development.

It is as useless to complain of the increase, or try to stop it, as to lament the growth of the sapling to the oak. What may be the "Federations and the Powers" that are yet to arise in America, none can foresee; but that they will be as extraordinary in their nature as anything the world has yet witnessed, we do not doubt. It is a continent in the infancy of its history, armed with all the strength of modern science. It began its career little more than two centuries ago, and has an almost boundless territory, fresh and unworn, in which the Railway and the Steam Engine will be but the beginning of things.

Europe has a distinct history of two thousand years, yet has got no farther. Can we at all estimate what the aspect of society would have been, had Printing, Steam, and the Railway, been at work in it ever since the fall of the Roman Empire? The subject almost defies the grasp of the imagination. Yet, thus must we calculate, in looking forward into the future of America.

Present forms of Government sink into insignificance; they may be the best for the time, but will not bind all generations; the Republic of America has not existed longer than the duration of one human life; yet we doubt if the history of the whole world presents such another example of expansive power; man armed with implements unknown to former times, placed in a new sphere of action, scarcely feels a limit to his faculties; he starts upon new ground, with all the skill and wisdom that have been the accumulation of the experience of centuries. What marvel that he so quickly makes a conquest of the desert and converts the wilderness into a dwelling-place? That he spreads farther and farther, till men of other blood and languages acknowledge his dominion? It is a necessity. This is what is leading the power of the United States southward to Mexico; we now see but the germs and beginnings of what will assuredly take place in time—the Government of the descendants of the Spanish Colonists by the Anglo-Saxon race.

The Spaniards began their sway in the New World more like demons let loose on the earth than men; they have had their reward; their old Monarchy, from the same incapacity for government, and inability to do anything but crush and destroy, fetter and exclude, giving nothing but chains alike to commerce and conscience, has sunk to the weakest and most despised country of Europe; their colonies, where they shed so much blood, have gone from bad to worse; even their independence has been a misfortune rather than a blessing. Unable to unite for any purpose, the moment the yoke of the Monarchy was thrown off they flew at each other's throats, fighting and murdering, till the page they have added to modern history is one of the most horrible that history, ancient or modern, contains. But humanity wearies of anarchy; hopeless of improvement, of peace, of government of any kind from within, they are indifferent to invasion from without.

It now appears that many of the Northern States of Mexico are rather favourable to "Annexation" to the United States, than otherwise. The utter imbecility and savage ferocity of the men who have stood in the place of rulers to them, drive them to it; when anything like a well-policed state borders another torn and convulsed by factions, the feeling is inevitable; and thus the race who can govern, wins its way by a law as natural as the descent of water from the height to the level. It has been so from the beginning, and will continue to be so till the end. This is the tendency; but some of the circumstances by which it is shown are not so solemn in their nature; thus a President stimulating a war cry for party purposes, and then finding it unechoed by the great mass of the people, looks very petty indeed; the discovery of the cost of war and its ruinous effects is sooner made than formerly, and the alarm felt on the money part of the question, we hail as one of the best symptoms for the sway of peace; and, as if to conclude the discussion of the subject with a touch of the ludicrous, the last mail contains the offer of an American speculator to take the whole Mexican war by contract! undertaking to beat Arista and his troops for a much smaller sum than the States Government could do it, "pickings included!" Such a proposition could only have been made by an American; it is, decidedly, a new field of commercial enterprise. The "pomp, pride, and circumstance" of glorious war never received such a shock as this—placing it on the level of "navies' work," or the supply of work-house provisions. Think of a return of so many killed and wounded, "as per contract!" It is worse than the "villainous salpêtre" that disgusted Hotspur's "certain Lord" with the noble profession.

ACCIDENT TO SIR R. PEEL.—Sir Robert Peel has been absent from the House of Commons during the week, in consequence of having lacerated his foot. We are happy to say that the accident was not of a serious character, although it may confine the Right Hon. Baronet to his room for several days longer. There have been numerous inquiries at Sir Robert Peel's house during the week.

THE MINISTERIAL RE-ELECTIONS.

Last week, in our first impression, we gave a list of the places which had elected the individuals whose seats had been vacated in consequence of the appearance of office. In our latest edition the results of some other elections appeared. We now subjoin a general account of the re-elections. It will be seen by our Parliamentary Report, that most of the newly-elected members have taken their seats in the House of Commons. The re-elections since our last are these:—
 Colonel Fox, for the Tower Hamlets. T. M. Gibson, Esq., for Manchester.
 The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, for Mr. Fox Maule, for Perth.
 Taunton. Mr. Shell, for Dungarvan.
 The Hon. W. F. Cowper, for Hertford. Lord Alfred Paget, for Richmond.
 Sir George Grey, for Devonport. Henry Rich, Esq., for Richmond (Yorkshire).
 Lord Marcus Hill, for Evesham. The Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Esq., and W. Gibson Craig, Esq., for Edinburgh.
 Mr. John Jervis, for Chester.
 Captain Berkeley, for Gloucester.
 Admiral Dundas, for Greenwich.
 At Edinburgh Mr. Macaulay was opposed by Sir Culling Eardley Smith. The nomination took place on Friday (last week), and the Sheriff said the numbers were so nearly equal that he would not undertake to decide which had the greater number.
 A poll was then demanded in behalf of both parties.
 The polling was concluded on Tuesday, and Mr. Macaulay gained the election over his opponent, Sir Culling Eardley Smith, by a majority of 90. Mr. Macaulay having polled 1735 votes, and Sir Culling Smith 832. The total number polled is 2567, or not above one-half the number of electors on the register.
 At Plymouth, Lord Ebrington was opposed by Mr. Vincent. At the close of the poll the numbers were—
 Lord Ebrington 716
 Mr. Vincent 188
 Majority for Lord Ebrington 528

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, continue at the Isle of Wight. On Tuesday, the *Fairy* steamer, having on board her Majesty and Prince Albert, left the Isle of Wight, and proceeded up the Southampton Water and Itchen River, as far as Wortham Bridge, whence the Royal party was rowed in the State barge to Wood Mill, South Stoneham, the property of John Fleming, Esq., and where some of the finest salmon in England is caught. During her Majesty's visit, twenty-eight fish were taken in the weirs, and landed in her presence. Wood Mill is about six miles from Southampton.
 Earl Spencer arrived at Osborne House on Tuesday afternoon, and had the honour of joining the Royal circle at dinner.

IBRAHIM PACHA.

On Saturday last a splendid entertainment was given by the Lord Mayor to Ibrahim Pacha, at the Mansion House. After the accustomed toasts, the Lord Mayor proposed, "Health and Happiness to his Highness Ibrahim Pacha." (Loud cheers.)

As soon as silence was restored, after the rapturous ebullition of feeling which the toast excited, His Highness rose, and for a few seconds communicated with great earnestness with his Interpreter. At length,

The Interpreter addressed the company, in the French language, to the following effect:—He said that, by command of his Excellency Ibrahim Pacha, he had to attempt to convey to the company the desire of his Excellency to express that, although he had been received by all classes of this country with the most marked feelings, he had not experienced a reception more agreeable to his feelings than that afforded him upon that occasion, by the Lord Mayor, the magistrates, and the chief merchants, of this great and important city; and that he should, upon leaving England, carry with him the recollection of all the kindness he had received, but more particularly for the attentions paid him by the first city in the world. (Loud cheers.)

The health of Mehmet Ali was then given very enthusiastically; for which the Interpreter, by command of Ibrahim Pacha, returned thanks.

The Lord Mayor subsequently proposed "The Health of her Majesty's Ministers and Lord John Russell." (Great applause.)

Lord John Russell said, that having so lately accepted office from their most gracious Sovereign, he could only say it would be their endeavour to preserve the institutions, to maintain the honour, and to give free scope to the energies of this great country. Trusting to the fairness which characterized Englishmen he could feel little doubt that the time might come when they would have to speak of that which they had accomplished. At present, therefore, he could only speak so much for the civilization and prosperity of Europe. (Cheers.) That Prince had justly stated that his illustrious father ever wished to cultivate the relations of friendship with England; and he (Lord John Russell) was convinced that by preserving the relations of amity between the two nations, the interests of both would be best helped and secured. He trusted also, that the illustrious Prince had learned some lessons on the banks of the Thames which would not be without use on the banks of the Nile. (Cheers.) He could assure the illustrious Prince that the humanity which he had shown to Englishmen who traversed his dominions, and the facilities which he had afforded to trade, were duly and gratefully appreciated by all parties and professions in England, and that there was no place in which they were more appreciated than in this noble city, where commerce was so well understood, where the arts of peace and science had been carried so far, and where commercial relations were extended to all nations of the globe. (Cheers.)

On Monday a deputation from the London, East India, and China Association, and other merchants, comprising Sir George Larpent, Bart., Mr. Samuel Gregson, Mr. A. Hastie, M.P., Mr. B. D. Colvin, Mr. Peter Bell, Mr. W. Lyall, Mr. Weber, and Mr. Stikeman, the secretary, waited on the Pacha, by appointment, to present an address congratulating his Highness on his visit to this country, and expressing their conviction that upon the cultivation of mutual good feelings between great and powerful states the welfare and prosperity of nations depend, and trusting that the good understanding that now exists between this country and that administered by his Highness Mehmet Ali will long continue undisturbed, to the advantage of both and the general benefit of mankind.

The Pacha received the deputation in the most flattering manner. His Highness was engaged at his hotel up to two o'clock, when his carriages were ordered for the purpose of making visits to some of the leading aristocracy, preparatory to his Highness leaving this country.

His Highness received a select circle to dinner at his hotel, in addition to the members of his suite.

On Monday night his Highness honoured the Marchioness of Westminster and Baroness Brunnow with his company.

On Tuesday morning the Emir Asmar, the Babylonian Princess, was introduced to the Pacha, at Mivart's, by his Excellency Sami Pacha, and had a long interview of his Highness.

In the afternoon, his Highness Ibrahim Pacha, by his aide-de-camp, Colonel Bonfort, transmitted to the Lord Mayor the munificent sum of £500 for the poor of the metropolis.

Shortly before two o'clock, his Highness, accompanied by Colonel Bonfort, M. Nubar, and Major C. Dickson, left Mivart's Hotel for the Foreign-office, in Downing-street, where his Highness was received by Viscount Palmerston and the principal officer of that department. The Pacha was conducted over the several offices, and remained there nearly an hour, when he returned to his hotel to luncheon.

Lord John Russell, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, his Excellency Baron Brunnow, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl Grey, Lord Oranmore, Captain Percy Grace, and many other noblemen and gentlemen, visited his Highness at his Hotel.

In the evening, Viscount Palmerston gave a splendid banquet in compliment to the illustrious Pacha. The noble Viscount, in honour to his distinguished suitor, proposed the health of his Highness Ibrahim Pacha, which was drunk with all courtesy by the company assembled at the festive board. His Highness the Pacha and suite, when the party retired from the drawing-room, was ushered to the saloon, where, in the society of a select circle of ladies, he partook of coffee.

The Pacha, by his Interpreter, M. Nubar, thanked the noble Viscount for his splendid hospitality, and, at eleven o'clock, took leave of the party.

On his departure, his Highness and suite went to Chandos House, to honour the Countess Dietrichstein's reunion by his presence.

On Wednesday, Ibrahim Pacha took his departure by the South-Western Railway, when the Pacha and his suite were received with the distinction due to his station. His Highness was welcomed by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman and several of the Directors.

As his Highness contemplates visiting Cadiz, Gibraltar, and probably Lisbon, it is uncertain how long it will be before he reaches Alexandria, but he is desirous of being there by the 15th of the ensuing month.

His Excellency Sami Pacha, after the departure of his Highness, returned to Mivart's.

REMOVED VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO IRELAND.—The *Ballasloe Star* says that her Majesty will visit her Irish subjects before the close of the present autumn.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURGH STRELTZ.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz have arrived in London.

GRAND FETE AT THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSY.—On Tuesday evening his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador, and the Countess Dietrichstein, gave a magnificent entertainment to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Chandos House. The company comprised the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, his Excellency Count Bjornstjerne, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marchioness of Alibury, the Marquis of Anglesey and Lady Adelaide Paget, the Earl of Wilton, the Countess of Westmoreland, Count Jarnac, &c. The Countess subsequently had an assembly, when among the visitors were Ibrahim Pacha and nearly the whole of the foreign ministers in this country and the leading nobility.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF NORFOLK'S GRAND FETE.—On Wednesday evening, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk gave a princely entertainment, at Norfolk House, to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. In addition to the Royal visitors, the dinner circle comprised the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Marquis of Winchester, the Earl and Countess of Delaware, the Earl and Countess of St. Germans, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, Viscount Cantilupe, and Lord George Manners. The Duchess afterwards had an assembly, at which there were present the Duke of Wellington, several of the Foreign Ministers, the Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Augusta Paulet, the Marchioness of Londonderry and Lady Alexandrina Vane, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Countess Grey, &c.

LCRD JOHN RUSSELL.—Lord John Russell has been elected a Governor of the Charter House, in the room of Chief Justice Tindal, deceased.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—It is stated that the Marquis of Normanby will be the new Ambassador to Paris. Mr. Dundas has been appointed Solicitor-General, in the room of Sir F. Kelly.

NEW FIELD MARSHALS.—A Field Marshal's baton is about to be bestowed on General Sir G. Nugent, Grosvenor, and the Marquis of Anglesey.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—A marriage will shortly take place between Lord Henley and Miss Augusta Peel, only daughter of the Dean of Worcester.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES &c

OXFORD.

July 11.

In a Convocation, holden this day, being the last day of term, the Rev. John D. Hare, D.C.L., of Trinity College, Dublin, was admitted *ad eundem*. In a Congregation, also holden this day, the following degrees were conferred:—

M.A.—Rev. E. A. Tickell, Balliol College; Rev. J. W. Twist, Queen's College; Rev. W. Littlehales, Exeter College.

B.A.—G. B. Lewis, Oriel College, Grand Compton; J. Spankies, Merton College.

CONSECRATION.—On Monday morning the Bishop of London performed the ceremony of the consecration of St. Jude's Church, in the Old Bethnal-green-road, being the seventh of the ten for the erection and endowment of which the liberal subscription of £100,000 was made a few years since.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Marquis of Lansdowne laid on the table of the House, copies of the treaty between this country and the United States.

Lords Hardinge and Gough's Annulments Bills were read a third time, after a remark from the Duke of Richmond, regretting that Sir C. Napier had not been included in the grant.

The Earl of Dalhousie presented a resolution recommending that the narrow gauge be generally adopted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

NEWLY-ELECTED MEMBERS.—The following members took the oaths and their seats, having been re-elected after their acceptance of office:—T. B. Macaulay, Esq., and W. Gibson Craig, Esq., for the city of Edinburgh; Mr. Rich, for Richmond, Yorkshire.

THE OREGON TREATY.—Lord Palmerston laid on the table the treaty recently concluded between this country and the United States for the settlement of the Oregon Boundary Question. The ratification had been exchanged that day between himself and the Minister for the United States. (Cheering.)

THE ALLEGED DEATH FROM MILITARY FLOGGING.—Dr. Bowring gave notice that on Monday he should put a question to the Secretary at War, relative to the alleged death of a private of the 7th Hussars, in consequence of a military flogging.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon. The Council was attended by Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Earl Grey, Sir George Clerk, and all the other Ministers in town.

LORD LIEUTENANT OF NORFOLK.—The Earl of Leicester has been appointed to the Lord Lieutenancy of the county of Norfolk, vacant by the decease of the late Lord Wodehouse.

ELECTION FOR LISKEARD.—Mr. C. Buller has been re-elected for Liskeard, without opposition.

SERIOUS FIRES AT LIVERPOOL.—Accounts have been received of two fires at Liverpool, which occurred within a few hours. One occurred in Sefton-street, on Thursday-night; eight engines were brought to bear upon it as speedily as possible, and by midnight the fire was subdued, having been confined to the three stories from the top. The damage is estimated at £4000. The second and most destructive fire occurred on Friday morning about a quarter before two, in the massive pile of building known as the Apothecaries' Hall. This latter, it will be remembered, suffered a similar misfortune some few months ago. The damage resulting is estimated at a large sum. We are happy to say that no injuries to life or limb occurred.

THE FATAL DUEL AT PORTSMOUTH.—On Thursday morning, Lieutenant Hawkey was tried at Winchester, for the murder of Lieutenant Seton. The circumstances of the duel, which occurred near Gosport on the 20th of May last year, and in which Lieutenant Seton was killed, will be in the recollection of our readers. The Jury acquitted Lieutenant Hawkey, who was immediately discharged.

COUNTRY NEWS.

PRINCE ALBERT'S PROPOSED VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.

The preparations for the opening of the dock and its magnificent warehouses are now in progress; and when completed will be in every way worthy of the occasion, and present to his Royal Highness and suite, and to the company who may be favoured with admittance within the walls of the dock, one of the finest spectacles ever witnessed.

The apartment where the *déjeuner* is to take place is a warehouse-room on the first story, and is situated at the south-east corner of the warehouses, and is 99 feet long by 88 feet wide.

The entertainment will be entirely cold, and will consist of fruits of the most *recherché* kinds, patés, ice creams, &c.

The accommodation for parties to witness the opening of the dock by the Prince and his suite in the *Fairy*, Royal yacht, reflects the highest credit upon the liberality of the Chairman and the members of the Dock Committee.

When the *Fairy* enters the dock by the gut at the north-western end, the spectacle presented by this magnificent mass of the *élite* of the town, will be a sight such as few Princes or Kings can boast of in their dominions.

A rapid progress is being made with the preparations of laying the foundation-stone of the Sailors' Home.

The procession on the occasion will consist of about 6000 persons, of whom 1000 will be Freemasons and 1000 Odd Fellows. The boys of the Bluecoat Hospital will head the procession. The Freemasons will follow; then will come the Corporation, and, immediately after, the Prince, in the state carriage, drawn by six horses, from the Royal Mews. The shipping trades and the Odd Fellows will bring up the rear.

The Duke of Leinster, Grand Master of the Irish Freemasons, will, it is expected, be also present; and Lord Combermere, Earl Ellesmere, and Earl Zetland are confidently looked forward to head their loyal body, the English Freemasons, who are to make one of the most magnificent demonstrations ever witnessed.

The silver trowel with which his Royal Highness will lay the foundation-stone of the Sailors' Home will be massive and of elegant design.

THE HARVEST.—Several pieces of wheat have been cut in the neighbourhood of Brighton, and stacked in good condition; and the crops generally, besides indicating an abundant yield of grain, show that beautiful tinge which indicates fitness for the sickle. A letter from Maidstone states that a sample of new barley was sold in that market ten days ago. So early a harvest has not been known for some years.

VIOLENT GALE AT BRIGHTON.—On Tuesday morning, about eleven o'clock, as most of the fishing boats were riding at anchor in the roads, a gale sprung up, and the boats, which were nearly all empty, were placed in a very perilous situation. The sea broke violently over them, and three of the empty ones were swamped. It was feared that they would be driven on shore, and the sea was too rough to put off an ordinary boat, and the life-boats were had recourse to. Several men were put on board, and, by dint of great exertion, they succeeded in recovering their vessels. Soon after this happened, William Priest, the master of the *Caroline*, and one of the oldest fishermen in Brighton, put to sea. On arriving off Shoreham, Priest was engaged in setting one of the sails, when he was struck accidentally by a spar, and knocked overboard. The accident was observed by his sons, but before they could rescue him life was extinct. The deceased, who was about 40 years of age, has left a widow and large family.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday morning a fire of an alarming character took place at Cooper's-row, in the vicinity of the Custom House, Liverpool, occupied by Mr. McEuen as a cork-cutting manufactory; an alarm was instantly raised, but ere the fire-engines could arrive, the flames burst forth from the windows of the second-floor, and in a very short space a mighty and overwhelming mass of fire raged with fury throughout the entire building. The warehouse in question is five stories high. The upper part was stored with cotton, the property of Fielden Brothers. The under stores were in the occupation of Mr. McEuen, and in these the fire broke out. After a considerable delay, occasioned by the want of water in the mains, the fire-brigade succeeded in subduing the fury of the flames, and prevented them from injuring the adjoining premises. At two o'clock the roof fell in. The damage is estimated at from £8000 to £10,000, the greater part of which is covered by insurances in the Atlas and Globe offices.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BIRMINGHAM AND BRISTOL RAILWAY.—A fatal accident occurred on Monday afternoon on the above line, by which a man named Stock, a guard on one of the trains, came by his death. It seems that deceased left Bristol at eleven o'clock in the morning, in charge of the mail train, and ought in due course to have arrived in Birmingham at half-past three o'clock. It appears, however, that, soon after the train had reached the Blackwell station, the deceased stood upon one of the carriages to buckle some luggage together, when the engine-driver, for some reason which has not yet transpired, whistled suddenly, upon which the deceased turned round to get hold of his break, when, unfortunately, his head struck against a bridge, and he was precipitated to the ground with great violence. The train was instantly stopped, and the deceased taken up and conveyed to Birmingham, and from thence to the Queen's Hospital, where he died at five o'clock in the evening.

ALLEGED DEATH FROM FLOGGING.—On Wednesday evening, an inquest was held at Hounslow, on the body of Frederick White, a private of the 7th Royal Hussars, whose death, it was alleged, had been caused by the effects of the corporal punishment he had received under an order of court-martial. The Jury, on looking at the body, found that, in the middle of the back, between the shoulders, where the greatest inflammation had evidently been, a great piece of skin, nine inches one way and eight inches the other, had been cut away. The Coroner inquired where the skin was, and by whom it had been cut off; and it was replied that it had been cut off by Dr. Read, who had been sent down by the Horse Guards to perform the *post mortem* examination of the body, and it should be looked for. There was no evidence to support the allegation as to the mode of death; but the inquiry is to be resumed next week, when it is supposed that something positive will be elicited.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN A MINE.—FORTY-THREE MEN DROWNED.—A fearful mining accident occurred on Thursday afternoon (last week), at East Wheel Rose lead mine, in the parish of Newlyn, eight miles from Truro. A thunder-storm of unprecedented violence, attended with a flood which resembled rather the bursting of a waterspout than the heaviest rain, broke over the neighbourhood. The torrents pouring from Newlyn Downs, collected towards the valley, where the mine is situated; and, rushing in torrents down the shaft, quickly filled every level. Some of the people, who were alarmed at the first flow of water, made their way to the surface and escaped, but they were very few. Others reached so near as to be seen from the surface; but, exhausted by their previous exertions to hasten up the ladders, were beaten down by the torrent and perished. Forty-three were drowned in the mine.

A CHILD KILLED ON THE NOTTINGHAM RAILWAY.—On Friday afternoon (last week), as the five o'clock train from Nottingham was approaching Beeston station, which is four miles up the line, the engine-driver, John Fisher, observed a child crossing the rails a short distance before him; he immediately shut off the steam, reversed the engine, and blew his whistle; at the same time the guard put his break on; but the train going at the rate of nearly 40 miles an hour, it could not be stopped until it passed over the poor child, and crushed it almost to atoms. The train having been stopped, upon examining the body it was found that the upper part had been severed from the lower; its bowels were strewn about, its chest and arms were crushed, and the shoulders were wrenched from their sockets. The head and portions of the upper limbs lay in fragments near the rails, and the lower portion of the child's body and the legs were driven to a

distance of six or seven yards off the line. Upon inquiry, it was discovered that the poor child was the daughter of Matthew Lowe, a gamekeeper, who resides at Podge House, near the railway; and she was only twenty-two months old. She had been placed in a chair in the garden by her mother, whilst she got tea ready, and strayed to the spot upon which she was killed. A Coroner's inquest was held, when the Jury returned, as their verdict, "Accidentally killed by a railway engine and a train of carriages passing over her body."

THE MURDER AT KINETOON.—Two persons are in custody charged with the murder at Kinetoan. Their names are James Shellsell and William Mumford, both young men, and both natives, or residents, of Kinetoan. The former prisoner was lately a waggoner in the employ of Mr. Adkins, farmer, of Kinetoan; but he is now engaged as a labourer at Fenay Compton, upon the Oxford and Rugby Railway. He has been before convicted of serious assaults. Mumford was examined before Mr. King on Saturday, and from the evidence then brought forward, he, together with his fellow-prisoner, was apprehended on Sunday afternoon. The chief ground of suspicion against the prisoners is the fact of their asserting that they had not seen the deceased Owen. He left the Rose and Crown about half-past nine o'clock on the night of Wednesday week, whereas a witness was now produced, who upon oath said that he had seen the prisoners and the deceased together some time afterwards. Moreover, Mumford had said that he went straight to his lodgings after leaving the deceased, while his landlady deposed that on the night in question he came home in the "middle of the night," and she gave him the key out of the window.

THE MURDER OF THE POLICEMAN AT DAGENHAM.—The inquest in this case was resumed on Tuesday, and again adjourned for a fortnight, without eliciting any facts tending to criminate any person. A man, who stated that he, with another, had been pointedly alluded to, attended voluntarily with that other, to hear and answer anything that might be brought against them. Previous to commencing the inquiry, the Coroner took two jurymen to wait on a woman in the neighbourhood, but what passed between them did not transpire. Immediately after the adjournment of the inquiry, a long interview took place with the Coroner and the principal police authorities, chiefly relating, it was understood, to a letter received from Bristol, accusing certain persons of the crime.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is reported (says one of the Madrid journals) that an afflicting catastrophe has occurred within the last few days on the coasts of Almeria in Spain. A steamer, carrying, by orders of the General of the district, 600 troops on board, was unable to bear the weight of so many men and went to the bottom, only two escaping.

Among the pensions granted by Sir Robert Peel before retiring from office, were £100 a year to Mr. Bernard Barton, the Quaker poet; £50 each to two aged sisters of the late Major-General M'Gaskell; and a pension of the like amount to the daughter of Brigadier-General Taylor, killed in the late war in India.

It appears from official documents, that during the year 1845, the number of slaves enfranchised in the French Colonies amounted to 1505, which gives a total of 45,247 slaves set free since 1830.

A letter from Rome, dated June 31, states that much disappointment had been felt by the non-appearance of the promised amnesty, the preceding day being the anniversary of St. Peter and St. Paul. Many political offenders had, however, received pardon.

The last Levant mail brings the news that the accounts from Syria are satisfactory. The mountaineers of Lebanon, as if wearied of their feuds, had laid down their weapons. Sinister rumours regarding the Russian arms in Daghestan prevailed at Constantinople, but it was uncertain what amount of credit could be attached to them. A rumour prevailed at Malta that the Prince de Joinville would cruise in that direction, and pay the Governor a visit.

The diligence which left Madrid for Bayonne on the 3rd inst., met with a fearful accident on the morning of the 6th in the Spanish Pyrenees, at a hill called Rentoria. Descending at too rapid a pace, in turning an angle the carriage, passengers, and nine mules, were precipitated over a steep precipice. The first fall was upwards of twenty feet, and all would have been rolled into the abyss beneath but for the intervention of some trees. Strange to say, none of the passengers were seriously injured. Amongst the number were P. S. Butler, Esq., M.P., Mr. Corbet, nephew to J. Blackburne, Esq., M.P., Captain Wilson, late 7th Hussars, and Captain Pilkington, Royal Engineers. Of these, the three first escaped unhurt, but the last was seriously bruised. The rest of the party were more or less confused, but were able to proceed in the course of the day.

In 1845, during the procession of the *Fête-Dieu*, at Kleinzell, a small town in Hungary, a widow, named Witrowsky, lost her child, a little girl, in the crowd. All her efforts to find her were in vain. This year she again attended the procession, when she was accosted by a little girl, holding in her hand a wooden box, with which she was begging for alms. She immediately recognised her own child; but, to her horror, on examining her she found that she was blind, the orbits of her eyes being empty! A woman who attempted to obstruct Madame Witrowsky in taking away the child was arrested, when she confessed that she was a public mendicant, that she had stolen the child, and scooped out its eyes with a knife, in order to excite the greater commiseration for the unfortunate little creature. The punishment inflicted by the Hungarian laws for this crime is breaking alive on the wheel.

The *Presse* quotes a letter from Basle of the 10th inst., stating that the Vorarlberg and the principality of Lichtenstein were lined with Austrian troops, stationed there to watch the progress of events in Switzerland. The Helvetic Diet decided on the 7th inst. that a federal camp should be assembled as usual this year, notwithstanding the opposition of the Catholic Cantons. A new protest of the Swiss Bishops against the secularization of the Argovian Convents, signed by 32,000 Catholics of different Cantons, had been presented to the Diet.

Mr. Waghorn has been at Vienna, commissioned, it is said, by the British Government, to negotiate with the Government of Austria to establish the shortest route from the port of Duino, through Germany, to the North Sea.

The *Courrier de Marseille* publishes the following letter from Rome, July 5:—"The difficulties which attend the new Sovereign Pontiff begin to reveal themselves. He is surrounded by a league of secular and religious *employés*, enemies to all reform, and who seek to hide from him the truth, and to conceal from him the real state of things."

A letter from Alexandria, of June 19, says:—"On the eve of the departure of Mehemet Ali for Constantinople all affairs are suspended. Mehemet Ali is purchasing quantities of diamonds and other jewels, destined, it is said, as presents for the harems of Constantinople. Yesterday he bought an emerald necklace for £70,000. A sum of 20,000 *fares* (100,000 *fr.*) is to be offered to the envoy who brings the invitation. It is supposed that this journey will cost Mehemet Ali from 10 to 12 millions of francs."

A letter from Naples of the 27th ult. mentions that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius was greater than ever; the crater vomited forth its lava with great noise, and in the night the flames presented a magnificent spectacle. The heat at Naples was 24 degrees of Reaumur (86 Fahrenheit). The *Commerce*, on the authority of a letter from Stockholm, states that the weather was so cold in that city on the 26th of June, that all the vegetables planted in the open air had perished; lumps of ice were also found in the basin of the fountain in the park of Stockholm.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* publishes a letter from Rome, dated July 2nd, stating that the Pope the day before went on foot, accompanied only by a few prelates and some Swiss soldiers, to the church of the Silesian nuns, where the festival of the Visitation was being celebrated. The nuns kissed the hands and feet of the Pope. The inhabitants of Rome were surprised to see the Pope walking through the streets, a circumstance which had not been witnessed since the days of Pope Ganganelli. His Holiness on his return was received with great enthusiasm, and the acclamations of the crowd increased when he condescended to receive a petition presented to him by a poor man.

We learn from Berlin that the Earl of Westmoreland, the British Ambassador at the Court of Prussia, had returned to his post from London. It was thought at Berlin that the late change of Ministry in England would not lead to any change in the embassy at Berlin.

A letter from Smyrna states that on the 25th of last month, at six o'clock in the evening, a most violent shock of earthquake was felt, which lasted fifteen seconds. This is the severest shock remembered at Smyrna.

Letters from Warsaw announce in very positive terms that the Emperor of Russia is on the point of proclaiming the abolition of slavery in such of his provinces as have hitherto retained the system. This resolution is said to have been made known by the Emperor at the time of his last visit to Warsaw.

It is stated in the *Cambridge Advertiser* that on the banks of the Cam are now to be seen several growing willows in a state of spontaneous ignition and combustion; and others with charred leaves, as if burnt by lightning.

The dividend paid under the estate of Mr. Chambers, the banker, in November last, has not brought with it any alleviation of the sufferings of the family. Thus, on the one hand, it has yielded little less than a dividend of 40s. in the pound; whilst, on the other, Mrs. Chamber's marriage settlement has not been put in train of payment.

Oh Thursday, 19 shares of the *Globe*, evening newspaper, the property of which consists of 62 shares, were sold by auction for 12,990 guineas.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

CONVICTIONS FOR A MURDER COMMITTED NEARLY FOUR YEARS AGO.

At the assizes at Oxford, on Tuesday, James Biddle, aged 28, and Isaac Sheriff, aged 40, were tried, before Mr. Justice Maule, for the wilful murder of George Mobbs, in the parish of North Aston, on the 28th of September, 1842.—Mr. Carrington and Mr. Pigott conducted the prosecution; Mr. J. J. Williams, at the request of the Court, undertook the defence. The deceased was a very respectable farmer, and resided at a farm-house called Dean Hill, in the above-mentioned parish. On the evening of 28th September, 1842, he rode from home to Steepleton, a distance of about three miles, in order to attend a lecture on astronomy. He left, in company with another farmer, about eleven o'clock at night, and they rode together as far as a public house called the "Fox Inn," on the road between Dunston and North Aston, where they separated, their several roads lying in different directions. That night, between twelve and one, a person riding along the road was startled by his pony shying, and, on looking round, saw a man lying on a heap of stones, and a grey horse, without a rider, on the road. He, however, took no further notice and went on. The next morning the body was found on the heap of stones in question, which was in a hollow part of the road, and quite near the deceased's own gate. The ordinary steps were then taken, and a Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "Found Dead," and every person in the neighbourhood thought his death was accidental.

This impression was not removed till the month of March last, when a travelling tinker, named Skerzowberg, apprehended for robbery in a farm-yard, said to the constable that he would tell something about a murder, and on being removed to Banbury, told the gaoler he had something to say to him. The gaoler, after cautioning him, took down his statement. He repeated it before a magistrate and on different occasions, and it was always substantially the same, and to the effect that on the night in question, he saw the two prisoners knock the deceased off his horse and strike him. When down, one of them saying with an oath that he should never dawn another daylight; that they then ran away, and he, having been on the leap with them, followed them, and came up to them, and they threatened to kill him if he ever "split;" and that from that time he did not see them for twelve months, and again not for another year, and that on each occasion they alluded to the murder.

The prisoners, on being taken, confessed circumstantially to the murder, saying that they had killed the deceased by pulling him off his horse, and striking him with a stick. These confessions were clear, and the prisoners were at once convicted, and sentenced to death.

SCENES FROM THE WAR IN KAFFIRLAND.

In our Journal of the 4th inst., we gave the substance of official despatches, dated Cape Town, April 29, detailing some sharp conflicts of the Colonists with the Kaffirs, on the frontier, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of April.

We are now, by aid of a clever and accredited Artist, resident in the Colony, enabled to illustrate, in a series of vivid and faithful sketches, the leading scenes and incidents of the war, accompanied by some very interesting notes by our Correspondent, and some further information as to the localities of the several conflicts.

Previous to our entering upon the affairs of what may be termed "the Kaffir War of 1846," it may be as well to glance at the occurrences of a few weeks prior to the sailing of the *Lady Flora*, on the 5th of May last—occurrences which have since acquired importance as the opening scenes of a struggle of life or death to the Colonists of the Cape of Good Hope. We would, also, devote a short space to the ten years which have elapsed since the last Kaffir War; but the narrative is beset with difficulties, added to which, our space will only allow us to deal with the recent, or, we fear we may say, the present, struggle.

On the causes of this disastrous train of events, far be it from us to hazard an inference unsupported by the circumstances of the case. "We know not," writes our Correspondent, "how much may fairly be attributed to an unfortunate exercise of the influence of Exeter Hall, grounded on very partial information; we know not what mischief may have been done to the Kaffirs themselves by diplomatic amusements and treaty-making with an uncivilised people, who are, for good purposes, under no sort of Government whatever; but this we do believe, upon the fifth of the Governor of the Cape, Sir Peregrine Maitland, a man of humane character and high principle, that in the present affair, the Colonists are not to blame. Annually, for the last ten years, in defiance of treaties, have murders been committed, and thousands of their cattle swept away, without any means of protection or reprisal."

At length, the Lieutenant-Governor resolved to chastise the Kaffir hordes, and to call upon the whole of the Burglar force on the frontier to prepare for the attack. The Fingoes residing in Graham's Town were armed, and 500 stands of arms distributed to the inhabitants. All the military posts were put in the most efficient state; and detachments of the 27th Regiment, and of the 7th Dragoon Guards, were moved to Fort Reddie, Cawood's Post, and Bathurst.

We learn, also, from an Official Circular, dated Graham's Town, March 21, that a Hottentot having been murdered, and some Kaffir prisoners rescued from the Civil Escort, within the borders of the colony, by Tola's Kaffirs, the Lieutenant-Governor demanded that the Kaffirs concerned in this outrage should be given up to justice: this demand was disregarded, and His Honour then resolved to enter the Ceded Territory with British troops and armed Burglers, to enforce his claims.

Within a few days of the above date (on March 31), the Government issued at Cape Town, a Manifesto to the Inhabitants of the Colony, "and the various Friendly Tribes in Alliance with the British Government." This document announced the departure of the Governor for the frontier, in order to attend, upon the spot, to the present position of affairs over the Eastern Boundary of the Colony. It then details the outrages of the Kaffir aggressors since his Excellency met the Chiefs upon the Frontier, in September, 1844, to the last great outrage—the rescue of a Kaffir committed to Graham's Town for trial; and the cruel murder and mutilation of a Colonist to whom the prisoner had been fastened for security. The Chiefs, in reply to the demand for measures to secure the murderer, and for the restoration of the rescued prisoner, disputed the matter stoutly, stating that as one of the attacking party was shot by a constable, the killing of the innocent colonist was balanced, and must not be carried further. The Chiefs, however, knew this to be a special pleading; by this, and other acts, they sympathised with the war party prevalent throughout Kaffirland; and to crush them was declared by the Governor to be his first object.

Meanwhile, the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Hare, was actively placing the Eastern Districts in a defensive as well as aggressive position; and the Kaffirs, on their side, prepared for their peculiar style of warfare. Nor were our difficulties inconsiderable; for all who knew the state of Kaffirland, foresaw the certainty that all the Chiefs would join whenever a prospect of plunder was opened, and that we should have to cope with 8000 warriors, provided with fire-arms, in their own fastnesses, and, at the same time, defend 150 miles of an almost untenable frontier line. Such was the extent of the exposure; for the feeling of the Tslambri and Congo tribes was very doubtful, and even the distant Amagalkas leaped for joy when the news of the anticipated forays was announced to them.

On the 10th of April, the Governor arrived in Graham's Town, and on the 15th, he pushes onward to Port Victoria; the Lieutenant-Governor being then at Fort Beaufort. The force on the frontier, reckoning Burglers and military (including a portion of the 90th and 95th Regiments, detached on their way from Ceylon to England, and expected at Graham's Town), might be stated at 3000 men.

Between the 11th and 14th of April, several strong bodies of troops were moved into Kaffirland across the Keiskamma. No opposition was offered until after they had concentrated at Block Drift and Burn's Hill; but, in Albany, colonial blood had been shed, and successful forays commenced, by the *Friendly Tribes*. Stock, the son of old Eno, a chieftain of the Amagalkas, behaved now, with good faith, in apprehending and delivering up the murderers; and we trust that the rest of his tribe will not be allowed to revenge this act.

On the 16th of April, the first collision took place, as already detailed in our Journal of July 4.

We quote from the official accounts of this affair the scene of the death of a brave old Peninsular and Waterloo soldier, Captain Bambrick, of the 7th Dragoon Guards; in reference to which corps it has been remarked that they are a brave set of men, but are not yet up to bush-work against an unseen foe: they keep together, and are regular targets for the Kaffirs. The affair is thus described by Major Gibson, dated Burnhill, April 16th.—(See the Engraving on the front page.)

This afternoon I heard firing on the opposite side of the river, and put the troops under arms. It was shortly after reported to me that some ten Kaffirs had made a dash upon some cattle that had been feeding a short distance down the river side. I immediately ordered out the few duty men of the Cape Corps, together with Captain Bambrick's troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and marched them to the top of the hill, overlooking Sandilla's Drift. I then ordered Captain Bambrick to proceed, with Ensign Boys of the Cape Corps, to the Drift, and, if he saw the spot, he might proceed a short distance in pursuit of them. He, unfortunately, however, led the troops into a thicket bush, and, just as he was returning out of it, after a shower of balls had been discharged at his party, he was killed. I had taken Lieutenant Gregory with me, and Captain Hare's troop of the 91st Regiment in support; and, on Captain Bambrick's death being reported to me, I marched the Company of the 91st Regiment to the vicinity of the spot; and, taking a *début* myself to a rising ground exactly opposite, with Lieutenant Gregory's six-pounder, and, after firing two rounds into the bush, the infantry advanced, and exchanged several shots with a large body of Kaffirs, without any casualty on our side. Captain Hare, seeing that the Kaffirs were so daring, and that they were approaching him in large numbers, and fearing that he might be surrounded, retired slowly to Burnhill. Seeing a large mass of Kaffirs congregated in the same direction the 91st had left, I caused two shells to be exploded, which fell and burst exactly among them. I then returned home.

This night, about seven o'clock, and just as I had diminished the size of my camp, we were attacked by a considerable body of Kaffirs, whom we beat off in about six or seven minutes—I am sorry to say with the loss of four men killed of the 91st, and four men wounded. The Kaffirs appear to be in great numbers around us, and I consider it to be very dangerous to attempt to move with so large an amount of ammunition and baggage in the present excited state of this neighbourhood, especially as we are so surrounded by them, as we observe their fires and hear their cries in every direction.

We have also the details of an affair in the immediate presence of the Governor, at Port Victoria, on the 19th, in which our troops and the Kaffirs fought with the most determined bravery, through a bushy country; our troops fire-firing as cool and steady as if on parade with blank cartridge; the Kaffirs fired 2000 shots, at least, and as supposed numbered some 15 or 1600; their skirmishing was truly surprising; their firing high must account for the miraculous escape of our troops, who fought their way through a determined horde, with the loss of only one man—a distance of five miles.

On the 20th, the Governor arrived at Block Drift, and the troops were expected to remain there some time, until the whole of the forces, military and burgler, were removed to the front. Martial law was proclaimed through the burgler colony. The killed, wounded, and missing, during the engagements of the 16th, 17th, and 18th, were 2 Captains, 1 subaltern, 19 rank and file, 11 chargers, 1 bat horse, and 25 troop horses.

In the general order of the 20th, the Governor remarks that the Kaffirs are not the same foe as formerly, when armed with native weapons; but have become much more formidable, from increased numbers, considerable mounted force, and especially through the possession of fire-arms, an acquisition particularly adapted to the entangled country which was the scene of the late operations.

Of the perilous state of the Albany Division, while the troops were thus engaged in Kaffir land, we have ample evidence. The news of what the enemy termed the defeat of the English at Burnhill and Block Drift spread like wild-fire among the so-called Friendly Tribes; and the temptation to plunder became too strong for the Kaffir Tribes to resist. In the Neutral Territory, there was also convincing evidence of the like disposition.

An Extra Supplement to the *Graham's Town Journal*, to the date of April 25, states the whole country, from Kaffirland to Bushman's River, to be in the hands of the Kaffirs, who were ravaging it with impunity. A desperate attack was made on Keeraga Farm, where a number of Dutch and English farmers had assembled for mutual defence: there was much firing, and the enemy, at length, retired with 400 head of cattle, besides 12 horses. At another position, near Lombard's Post, a large farm was fired upon, a party with axes broke down the gates of the kraal, and carried off, it is said, no less than 2500 head of cattle. In these conflicts, a great number of Kaffirs were killed or wounded; and pack oxen were often seen laden with the slain of the enemy.

The Fingoes, who were employed as pickets around Graham's Town, behaved

SCENES FROM THE WAR IN KAFFIRLAND.—FROM SKETCHES JUST RECEIVED FROM CAPE TOWN.



MUSTER OF THE MALAY VOLUNTEERS IN THE MAIN BARRACKS, CAPE TOWN, MAY 6, 1846.

bravely; in many cases, they recaptured cattle, and the enemy fled from them panic-struck.

Up to this date, the villages of Bathurst, Port Frances, Farmerfield, Salem, and Sidsbury, had not been seriously attacked.

The whole country south of Graham's Town was, however, lighted up at night by the burning houses and lighted produce of the isolated, defenceless, farms.

In all, up to April 25, five thousand head of cattle were known to have been swept off the Colony by "the Friendly Tribes," whilst our troops were keeping our undisguised enemies, the Amagalkas, at bay.

Upon one occasion, a large body of Kaffirs attacked a Wesleyan Chapel, eight miles east of Graham's Town, but stoutly defended by a little garrison within: several balls perforated the door.

We may here mention that, in some instances, the missionaries have fled from among those whom they supposed they had converted. It is, also, a melancholy fact that the Kafir translation of the New Testament has often afforded a supply of wadding for the enemy's guns, and it has been picked up in that state!

A painful sensation had been created by the news of the death of Captain Norden, of the Graham's Town Yeomanry, who was shot through the head, in repelling an attack upon a neighbour's farmstead: the Kaffirs carried off and stripped his body, but it was afterwards recovered, horribly mutilated.

Immense herds of colonial cattle were driven through the Fish River by large bodies of Kaffirs: they passed close under the guns of the post, and suffered much loss from the grape and canister shot thrown in amongst them: the dead and wounded were instantly placed on pack bullocks, and carried off.

These events occurred in the neighbourhood of Graham's Town, from which nearly all the troops had been withdrawn; or in Lower Albany, which was protected in front by a small force at Fort Peddie. The Kaffirs, therefore, avoided the troops; and, by intercepting messengers, kept the Governor in ignorance of their movements on his right and in his rear. The Burgher force was only then beginning to arrive at this scene of danger.

We give an Engraving of one of the scenes of plunder in Kaffirland, on the 1st of May.

In Cape Town, the greatest anxiety prevailed. A stringent law, compelling all individuals called on, without exception, to take the field under martial law, was promptly passed; volunteers were collected, and the Malays enrolled as a corps.

One anecdote is worthy of notice. The Government Secretary sent for the Priest and communicated his wishes. The immediate reply was—"They got their freedom from the English, and if they refuse to help now, they ought to have their heads cut off." Accordingly, on the morning of the 4th May, the scene in front of the Colonial Office was a strange one for Cape Town. Thousands of Malays were assembled, and hundreds pushed eagerly forward to be enrolled; so that, in a few hours, in fact, as fast as the names could be taken down, six or seven hundred were on the lists.

On May 2nd, the Civil Commissioner of the Cape Division ordered two divisions of field cornetries, armed and mounted, to start immediately for the Frontier; and similar measures were about to be adopted in the Western Division.

The Municipal Commissioners had a meeting to take steps for furnishing a contingent from Cape Town. Numerous applications had also been made for leave to volunteer; and from the spirit everywhere shown there is no room for doubt that within a very short time a powerful force will have moved from this end of the colony to relieve our suffering brethren in the Eastern Districts, and effectually chastise their cruel and treacherous invaders.

We give a sketch of the enrolling of the Malays on the 5th of May; at which time, however, they were full of complaints against their priests, by whom, they allege, they have been misled.

The following, from the *South African Commercial Advertiser*, of May 6th, gives a frightful picture of the environs of Graham's Town:—

"The Kaffirs, in parties of considerable strength, are ravaging Lower Albany, and almost every night attack cattle posts within two or three miles of Graham's

Town. To the west of Graham's Town they are also met in sufficient numbers to arrest ordinary communication along the whole line to Fort Beaufort, and to render it unsafe to move in that direction any but very strong escorts. The Town itself is felt to be in danger, and they have no power to assist such places as Bathurst, or to spare reinforcements to posts on the right, where the Commandants are no longer able to check the bands of marauders entering the Colony and returning with droves of cattle.

"Fort Beaufort and Block Drift Post are in front of Sandilla, Macomo, and Botma's Country, whose people are thus kept in check. On the left is the Kat River Settlement, the Kaga, and Baviaan's River, and in the rear, at the distance of 50 or 60 miles, is the village of Somerset. The troops cover this large area against masses of the enemy in front, but detached parties have moved far beyond the camp, and are also ravaging that part of the country."

On the other hand, "In the Western districts, and in Cape Town, the levies are partly organized, without the loss of a moment. A number of vessels have been engaged by Government, to carry up at once to Algoa Bay contingents from Cape Town and its neighbourhood, together with stores of every description. For those who proceed by land, waggons, tents, blankets, and everything that is required for health and refreshment, as well as daily rations, will be supplied in abundance. Government has pledged its faith that nothing in the shape of expense shall be suffered to come into competition with the welfare of the people, on their march or in the field."

Cape papers to the 16th of May have also arrived. Continued skirmishes with the Kaffirs on the frontier furnish the staple of news, and the loss of property to the settlers had been great in consequence. The Governor was waiting reinforcements before he took the field against his adversaries, and this delay is supposed to have given them encouragement in their attacks.

We shall next week return to our Illustration of the Scenes of Warfare, derived from the same authentic source as those now presented to the reader—the sketches of a clever Artist in the Colony.



SCENE IN KAFFIRLAND, MAY 1.

A G R I C U L T U R A L P I C T U R E S .



SHEEP-WASHING.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

SHEEP-WASHING.—SHEEP-SHEARING.

This pair of pictures, from drawings by Mr. Duncan, the celebrated painter of rural life, will, we are persuaded, be specially acceptable to our "Agricultural" readers; although their appearance is, as regards season, somewhat in the rear.

The *Washing* takes place a few days before the *Shearing*. "Custom," says the "Dictionary of the Farm," "has very properly required that the old fleece should be cleansed before its removal, by washing the animal in some running stream. Two or three days are then allowed for the drying of the wool previous to its being shorn; the sheep being turned into a clean rick-yard, or field, or dry pasture, and remaining

there until the fleece is dried; that the new yolk, which is rapidly secreted, may penetrate through it, giving it a little additional weight, and a peculiar softness.

Sheep-shearing Time is marked in the *Ephemeris of Nature*, June 5, as *Tonsura*; though Dyer lays down for it the following tokens:

If verdant Elder spreads
Her silver flowers; if humble Daisies yield
To yellow Crowfoot, and luxuriant grass,
Gay Shearing Time approaches.

Again, of its homely joys, he sings:

At Shearing Time, along the lively vales,
Rural festivities are often heard:

Beneath each blooming arbour all is joy
And lusty merriment: while on the grass
The mingled youth in gaudy circles sport,
We think the golden age again return'd,
And all the fabled Dryades in dance.
Leering they bound along, with laughing air,
To the shrill pipe, and deep re-murmuring chord
Of th' ancient harp, or tabor's hollow sound.
While th' old, apart, upon a bank reclin'd,
Attend the tuneful carol, softly mixt
With every murmur of the sliding wave,
And every warble of the feather'd choir;
Music of Paradise! which still is heard
When the heart listens.



SHEEP-SHEARING.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "G. S."—In Enigma No. 11, you must first check with the Kt, then with the Queen, and, on the third move, Castle, giving checkmate. In No. 12, discover check by playing Kt to K B 8th, then move Q to K Kt 8th, and, finally, mate with the Rook at K's 8th.
- "Solon," Wisbech.—When your Queen is attacked, you are not obliged either to take the piece, or move the Queen; but, when the King is checked, you must do one or the other.
- "Marazion."—You were quite right regarding Problem No. 127.
- "S. F. M. C."—Liverpool.—Get "Pondition's Amusements in Chess," and study diligently the Elementary Lessons in the "Chess Player's Chronicle."
- "Juvenia."—Mr. Lewis, we believe, will shortly bring out an appendix to his last valuable Treatise. You may obtain that work, and any other Chess book, of Mr. Hurst, King William-street, Strand.
- "G. A. S."—The Problem you require is published monthly on the wrapper of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."
- "D. D."—We shall, next week, give the only two games ever played between the competitors you name—Messrs. Horwitz and St. Amant; and we have in reserve for the opening of the Chess season a number of highly entertaining novelties from abroad.
- "P. P."—Apply to Mr. Stewart, the ivory turner in Oxford-street, who has many beautiful specimens of Chess men and boards.
- Solutions by "F. W. B.," "F. P. M.," "G. N.," "Idler," "Palamedes," "Thaddeus," "Peter," "Sandy," "Civis," "S. W. G.," "Old Noll," "Chapel Rock," "T. B.," "Bradford," "Marazion," "H. H. D.," "J. H. R.," "Subscriber," "Annette," "Amateur," and "G. A. S." are correct. Those by "M. A. C." and "W. T." are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 129.

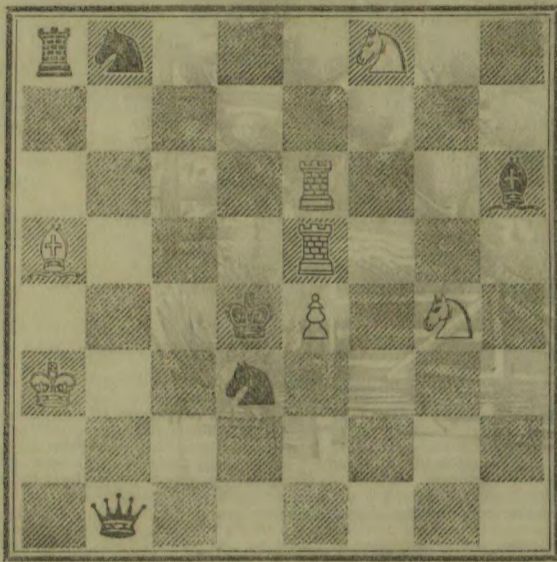
- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. R to Q's 4th (ch) | Q takes R | 3. Q to K's 5th (ch) | K to his B's 6th |
| 2. R to K's 3rd (ch) | Q takes R (best) | 4. Q takes Q—mate | |

PROBLEM No. 130.

Beautiful piece of play by Mr. D'ORVILLE, of Antwerp.

The White gives mate in seven moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

GAME JUST PLAYED AT BRIGHTON, MR. STAUNTON GIVING THE PAWN AND TWO MOVES TO CAPTAIN KENNEDY.

Take Black's K B's P off the board.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| WHITE. (Capt. K.) | BLACK. (Mr. S.) | WHITE. (Capt. K.) | BLACK. (Mr. S.) |
| 1. K P two | K P one | 17. Q to K B's 4th | Q to K's 2nd |
| 2. K P two | K P one | 18. R to K B sq | Q to Kt 2nd |
| 3. Q B P two | Q B P two | 19. Q Kt P one | Q R P one |
| 4. Q P one | Q P one | 20. Q Kt to Q sq | K B to Kt 4th |
| 5. K B to Q 3rd | K Kt P one | 21. Q to K B 2nd | Kt to K 4th |
| 6. B to Q 2nd | K B to Kt 2nd | 22. B to Q B 2nd | Q Kt P 2 (b) |
| 7. Q Kt to B 3rd | K P one | 23. P takes P | P takes P |
| 8. K Kt to K 2nd | K Kt to R 3rd | 24. B to Kt sq | B to Q 2nd |
| 9. Castles | Castles | 25. K R P one | Q Kt P one |
| 10. K B P two | P takes P | 26. Q Kt to K 3rd | B to Q Kt 4th |
| 11. Q B takes P | K Kt to his 5th | 27. Q Kt to K Kt 4th | Kt takes Kt |
| 12. Q to her 2nd | K Kt to K 4th | 28. P takes Kt | Q to K Kt 2nd (c) |
| 13. Q B takes Kt | B takes B | 29. Q to K B 3rd | Q B P one |
| 14. Q Kt to B 6th | B to K Kt 2nd | 30. P takes P | B takes P |
| 15. R takes R (ch) | Q takes R | 31. R to B 2nd | R to Q R 6th, and wins (d). |
| 16. Q to K 4th (ch) | K B to his 3rd | | |

- (a) Losing time. He had better have gone at once to K B 4th.
- (b) The advance of these Pawns at the proper juncture adds much to the embarrassment of White's position.
- (c) Proposing to move Q to K B 3rd.
- (d) White's last move was not the best on the board; but there was none which could have prolonged the game more than a few moves.

GAME LATELY PLAYED BY MR. BUCKLE AGAINST ANOTHER AMATEUR.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| BLACK. (Mr. B.) | WHITE. (Mr. —) | BLACK. (Mr. B.) | WHITE. (Mr. —) |
| 1. K P two | K P two | 14. B P takes Kt | Q Kt P one (b) |
| 2. K Kt to B 3rd | K Kt to B 3rd | 15. Q R P two | Q P one |
| 3. Kt takes P | Q to K 2nd | 16. Q R P one | Q to K P 3rd |
| 4. Q P two | Q P one | 17. P takes P | Q B P takes P |
| 5. K Kt to B 3rd | Kt takes K P | 18. Q to B 2nd (ch) | K to Kt 2nd |
| 6. Q B to K 3rd | Q B to K Kt 5th | 19. K R to Q B sq | Q to her 3rd |
| 7. K B to Q 3rd | K Kt to his 4th | 20. Q B to K B 4th (c) | Q to her 2nd |
| 8. Q Kt to Q 2nd | Q Kt to B 3rd | 21. Kt to K 5th | Q to her B sq |
| 9. Castles | Kt takes Kt (ch) | 22. Q to her R 4th | R to Q 3rd |
| 10. Q Kt takes Kt | Castles | 23. Kt to Q B 6th | R to Q R sq |
| 11. K R P one | B to K R 4th | 24. Kt to Q 8th (ch) | R takes Kt |
| 12. Q Kt P two | Kt takes Q Kt P (a) | 25. K to B 7th (ch) | K to Kt sq |
| 13. Q R to Q Kt sq | Kt takes B | 26. Q takes P | Mate |

- (a) A dangerous caption, since it exposes the King to the powerful battery of Black's weightiest forces.
- (b) This is premature, and serves to facilitate Black's attack.
- (c) Well played. If this B is taken, mate follows in five moves.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

(a) Game between two German players, in which White, Mr. H., gives his opponent the Q Rook and the first move.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| BLACK. (Mr. S.) | WHITE. (Mr. H.) | BLACK. (Mr. S.) | WHITE. (Mr. H.) |
| 1. K P two | Q B P two | 14. Q R to Q sq | K to Kt sq |
| 2. Q P two | P takes P | 15. Q Kt to B 4th | Q Kt P two |
| 3. Q takes P | Q Kt to B 3rd | 16. Q Kt to R 3rd | K P one |
| 4. Q to her R 4th | K P two | 17. K Kt to Q 4th | K to K 4th |
| 5. K B to Q B 4th | K R P one | 18. K to R sq | Kt to K 5th |
| 6. Q B P one | K B to Q 3rd | 19. K R P one | Q to K B 5th |
| 7. Q B to K 3rd | K B to Q B 2nd | 20. Q to K 2nd | Q to K R 7th |
| 8. K Kt to B 3rd | K Kt to B 3rd | 21. K R to K sq | Q B to K Kt 5th (b) |
| 9. Castles | Kt takes K P | 22. Q to her B 2nd | B takes K R P |
| 10. B takes K B P (ch) | K takes B | 23. P takes B (c) | Q takes K R P |
| 11. Q takes K Kt | Q P two | 24. K to Kt sq | Kt checks |
| 12. Q to her B 2nd | R to K B sq | 25. Kt takes Kt | P takes Kt |
| 13. Q Kt to R 3rd | Q R P one | 26. Q to K Kt 6th | |

- (a) From the New Leipzig Chess Journal of Mr. Hirschbach.
- (b) In the Leipzig Chess Journal the following variations of this interesting position are given—

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. |
| 21. Kt takes Kt | Kt to K B 6th | 25. K to R sq | B to K 4th (disc. ch) |
| 22. Kt takes Kt | P takes Kt | 26. K to Kt sq | Q to R 7th (ch) |
| 23. Q to her 2nd | P takes P (ch) | 27. K to B sq | Q to R 8th (ch) |
| 24. K to Kt sq | B to R 7th (ch) | 28. K to his 2nd | B to Kt 5th (ch) |
| 25. K takes P | Q takes P (ch) | 29. K B P one | Q takes P (ch), &c. |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. |
| * 22. Q to K B sq | Kt takes Kt | 25. Q to K 2nd | B to K B 6th (disc. ch) |
| 23. R takes Kt | R to K B 6th | 26. K to Kt sq | |
| 24. P takes R, or f | Q B takes K R P | And White mates in two moves. | |
| 25. P takes Kt | R takes K R P | And the position is given as drawn. | |
| 26. P takes R | B takes P | | |

- (c) 23. K Kt P one
24. K takes Kt
25. K to Kt sq
26. B to Kt 5th (disc. ch)
27. K to Kt sq
28. Kt takes B
29. And White wins.

2. Better to play K B P 2.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| No. 25.—By M. D'ORVILLE. | No. 26.—By the SAME. |
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| K at Q R sq | K at Q 5th |
| Q at K sq | Q at her Kt 5th |
| B at Q Kt 2nd | R at K R sq |
| B at K Kt 4th | R at Q Kt sq |
| Kt at K 5th | Kt at K 2nd |
| Kt at Q B 3rd | Pawns at K Kt 3rd and K B 2nd |
- White plays first, and mates in three moves.
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| K at Q B sq | K at Q 4th |
| Q at K R 2nd | Q at her R 7th |
| R at K 6th | R at K R sq |
- White, playing first, mates in three moves.
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| K at Q R sq | K at his Kt sq |
| Q at K R 5th | Q at her R sq |
| R at K B sq | R at K R 7th |
| B at Q R 3rd | R at K 7th |
| Pawns at K 6th and Q 6th | Kt at K 2nd |
- White to play, and mate in three moves.

MUSIC.

THE BRUSSELS OPERA COMPANY AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

On Wednesday night, this unrivalled troupe made their re-appearance in this country, in Meyerbeer's magnificent opera of "Les Huguenots." The house had a very different aspect from that which greeted their debut last season; in this instance it was extremely well attended, many of our leading artists and amateurs being present. Indeed the reputation acquired by the Brussels company may be pronounced to be such as to render the speculation beyond a doubt; but, at the same time, a few improvements in their business arrangements may be of essential service. It appears to us, that the affair is not sufficiently advertised, and that some uncertainty prevails as to the nights of performance. Last year, the changes were frequent, even at the eleventh hour, and the hours of beginning very precarious; positive regulations should be laid down on these points to secure the public from disappointment. It would also be advisable to have printed books of the operas, with translations, like Her Majesty's Theatre. The delays between the acts should be as brief as possible, as it is not the custom of this country to loiter in the foyers as at the continental theatres. There is no half-price, which we take to be impolitic, as it will keep away many persons, whose relaxation from daily affairs is only at a late period of the evening. To sum up this portion of the direction, we would suggest the policy of engaging the services of an English manager, thoroughly conversant with the wants, wishes, and habits of our audiences—a settled purpose is everything.

Wednesday's auditory appeared fully resolved to bestow cordial greetings on all the artists. No sooner had the patriarchal conductor, M. Charles Hanssens, appeared to take his place, than he was received with several rounds of applause. Mme. Laborde, Mme. Julien, Mme. Gulchard, M. Laborde, M. Zelger—all established favourites—had their reception; and it was not the least remarkable incident, that the Chorus had also the honour of an especial welcome, and right well do these incomparable singers deserve the distinction. The National Anthem, played by the band, with the audience standing, was cheered again and again. There were some slight changes in the cast. The *Comte de Nevers*, played last season by Laurent Quillevéri, was assigned to M. Massol, a distinguished baritone, for some years at the Parisian Académie Royale de Musique; but, as he had not arrived on Wednesday, the part was taken, at a very short notice, by a M. Delman, who has been known as a singer at the London Concerts, under the name of Signor Felice Planque, and who is the M. Félix who made a *paseo* in "Zampa," at Her Majesty's Theatre. He is, it is said, a brother of Mlle. Rachel, and has a very fine bass voice, which lacks style, and is an indifferent actor. He acquitted himself, however, ably, under the circumstances; and, with time and practice, may become an artist of utility. The *Comte de St. Bris* introduced a new basso—M. Barile—who came out astonishingly in the fourth act. A M. Boulo, a tenor, who sang the "Ra-ta-plan" of Bois-Bois, is amongst the new arrivals, and is a clever vocalist. In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of July 26, 1845, we gave a lengthened analysis of Meyerbeer's masterpiece. The dramatic and musical incidents were therein described at length; and, if it be the intention not to publish books, our notice, reprinted on a single sheet, would be a guide to the amateur who is not in possession of the score.

Our task is now to allude more particularly to the exertions of the artists on the present occasion. In the foremost rank is Madame Laborde, who (Persian excepted) is the greatest executant of vocal intricacies now in the world. She is charged with the delineation of *Marguerite de Valois*, and all her music is in the second act; her subsequent appearances being merely to aid the action of the piece. After an *entr'acte* of surpassing beauty, in which the flute has some charming phrases, so exquisitely executed as to be loudly applauded, the Queen appears, and begins the air "O beau pays de la Touraine." More delicious warbling in the cabaret of this scene was never heard; the divisions are imitative of the carol of sweet birds, and the prolonged shakes of Madame Laborde, with her chromatic runs, were divinely performed. We thought the house would have come down with the hurricane of applause. The encore was imperative; and the fair songstress went through the bravura passages again without the least apparent fatigue, although she had only risen from her bed to attend to her duties, having suffered severely—as, indeed, the whole company—from the horrors of sea-sickness. In the subsequent duo with her *caro sposo*, she elicited similar transports of admiration in the movement "Si j'étais coquette." Altogether it was a triumphant exhibition of vocal perfection, which no other singer now in this country could approach. In the third act, Madame Julien enlisted all sympathies in the duo with Zelger, "O terre!" In the fourth act, her marvellous energy in the great duet with Laborde, in which *Valentine* essays to save *Raoul* from the St. Bartholomew Massacre, created a prodigious sensation, and she was called for, with M. Laborde. In the fifth act, her death scene was replete with pathos. Without being a refined singer, there is an earnestness about her which excites the audiences to the highest pitch.

The very difficult part of *Raoul de Nangis*, in which Nonrret and Duprez have in turn signalled themselves so greatly, was forcibly sustained by Laborde on the whole. He gets on better as the situations become more complicated. No one would suppose, from his unfortunate delivery of the lovely romance, "Puis blanche que l'hermine," which he can never sing in time, that he would distinguish himself so much in the fourth and last acts. Zelger's making up in *Marcel*, the faithful follower of *Raoul*, and the stern upholder of the Protestant faith, is alone worth going to see—it is quite a picture. The "Piff-haff" battle song, with its strange accompaniment of piccolo and bassoon, was encored, and the Lutheran Chorus, which Meyerbeer has interwoven throughout the opera with such consummate skill, was finely rendered by M. Zelger. Madame Guichard sang the elegant melody of the *Page* in the *finale* of the first act delightfully. Her voice is a high soprano, but she sang well in tune, and the divisions were nearly executed.

The Chorus, although they were not so steady as usual, arising from the fatigue of the singers after their voyage, went with surprising precision. The trying orgie of the first act will improve in the rehearsing. The troubles in the chorus of "Baigneuse" were admirable. The Benediction of the Daggers, with its astonishing climax, electrified the house as usual, and the Septuor of the Ducl was equally effective. The instrumentalists played delightfully. The sensitiveness of execution in the elaborate accompaniments was beyond all praise; but we think an increase of the stringed instruments would better balance the weight of brass in the band. The execution with the drums did not pass unheeded in the consecration of Arms scene. The terrific colouring of this concerted piece is without a parallel in lyrical art.

To describe the continued enthusiasm of the audience throughout this masterly work, and the ovations at the close, would be impossible.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

An English adaptation of Grisar's popular opera of "L'Eau Merveilleuse" was produced on Wednesday night, under the title of "The Marvellous Water Cure;" although the story has nothing to do with the wonders of Gruefenberg, being simply confined to the rivalry between two mountebanks, one of whom resorts to the stratagem of pretending to commit suicide, and after being united to his rival's lady-love, affects to be cured by the magical water vended by his brother Quixote. This story, it will be seen, is made up from *Cumacho's* episode in "Don Quixote," and from Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore." Grisar's music is a compound of all schools, pleasantly strung together. The operetta had a great run at the Salle Favart, in Paris; and it enables Madame Thillon to assume a picturesque costume as the Trumpetted piece. The successful singer, Belloni, was sustained by Hudson, who sang at times pleasingly, and whose rich brogue in the Neapolitan was very predominant. Bedford, transplanted from the Adelphi, was the Charlatan, and invested it with his broad burlesque. He has voice enough to have done better things. Bland had a slight sketch of a deaf *Padre*. The accompaniments, under the direction of Mr. T. Reed, were nicely executed. The "Marvellous Water Cure" is merely destined to run through the few remaining nights of the fascinating Thillon's engagement, and will then be laid aside and forgotten, unless it was very well sung in all the parts by superior artists.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The eighth and last meeting of the second season of this thriving Institution took place on Tuesday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms. The programme comprised Haydn's Quartet in D to 63, executed by Viextemps, Deloffre, Hill, and Piat; B. Romberg's Elegy for Violoncello, exquisitely played by Piat; and Beethoven's Septet in E Flat, Op. 20, for violin (Viextemps), viola (Hill), violoncello (Piat), clarinet (Lazarus), bassoon (Baumann), horn (Puzzi), and contra-basso (Howell). The whole performance was of first-rate quality. We congratulate Mr. Ella on his successful exertions as the Director of the Union. He has given a great impetus to art by his bold undertaking, and has entitled himself to the thanks of every true amateur, and of every independent professor. With Prince Albert as Patron, the Duke of Cambridge as President, the Earl of Westmoreland as Vice President, and with such names as the Earl of Falmouth, Viscounts Adare and Templetown, Lord Saltoun, Sirs G. Clerk, A. Barnard, J. Campbell, R. B. Phillips, Major Legge, Capt. Cadogan, Hon. L. Parsons, Messrs. Clerk, Shelley, Freeburgh, Lukin, Stanforth, and Perkins on the Committee, the "Musical Union" must now take its position amongst the permanent musical institutions of the metropolis.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Mr. Sedgwick, the concertina-player, gave an Evening Concert, on Tuesday, at Mr. Blagrove's rooms, in Mortimer-street, supported by the talents of Mrs. Welles, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Seguin, Mrs. Ellis; Misses Lyon and O'Connor; Messrs. Welles, Ransford, Seguin, and Ghibicel, as vocalists; and by the Dislin Family, Blagrove, and Case, as instrumentalists.

Signor Jannetti, the Professor of Italian Literature, gave a *matinée d'clannatoire et musicale* on Monday last, at the Hanover-square Rooms, aided by Mlle. Vera, Miss Dolby, Mme. Hennelle, Signor Bottna, Signor Ciabatta, Signor Brizzi, and Signor Alfredi. Signori Vera and Orsini were the accompanists.

The Ethiopian Serenaders terminate their long and profitable engagement at the St. James's Theatre this evening.

At the SURREY Theatre, the operatic company has been quite successful, and we shall take an early opportunity of noticing their performances.

M. Julien terminates his *Concerts d'Été* to-night at COVENT GARDEN Theatre. We fear that he must have lost considerably by the speculation. He is about to make a tour in the provinces, to give Promenade Concerts.

We made some comments last week on the dishonest French system of concert giving on the part of musical periodicals. Some sensible remarks on this subject, made by the *Athenæum*, are worthy of quotation. "When the editor," it says, "of a critical periodical, to render his journal attractive, lays himself under heavy pecuniary obligations to those whom he criticises, what chance is there of his duty to art being performed without fear or favour? What prospect have his readers of getting at the truth with regard to any musician likely to offer or to withhold a contribution towards the programme? It is ill done in the great artists (however the small ones may be excusable, their need making them liable to temptation), to lend themselves to such proceedings. Their avidity for praise in print is satisfied at a heavy cost, if it imply the loss of public confidence; and, though it may be asking superhuman virtue to ask of Editors to deny themselves immediate profit on the *hand-to-mouth* system, when their victims are so willing, it is not overstrained to expect that musicians having a European reputation should provide for the independence of their class by respecting that of others.

The miserable state of matters in Paris—openly avowed and lamented by every person with whom we have conversed on the subject,—the notorious instances of distinguished artists beset by journalists for direct subsidies—of obscure men, whose merit exceeds their means, unable to get one single unthought word of recognition—ought to be remembered as a warning by our Moscheles, Benedicts, &c. &c. They are doing their best for the annihilation of impartial criticism by playing at the 'Grand Concert of the Musical World,' but they will not succeed. If the artists will not save themselves, the public must step in and save them."

MADAME PLEYEL.—This distinguished pianiste left London on Wednesday for Belgium.

A new ballet, called "Betty," by M. Mazelier, the music by M. Ambroise Thomas, has been produced at the Académie Royale, at Paris, with success. A new *dansuse*, from Italy, only sixteen years of age, Mlle. Fusco, made a triumphant *début* in the part of Betty. The story is the visit of Charles the Second to Wapping, and making love to Mary Copp, so often dramatized in this country. M. Thomas's music is much eulogised; and the dancing of Mlle. Plunkett, Adele Dumilâtre, Mlle. Maria, and M. Petipa, was much applauded.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The re-appearance of Taglioni in "La Gitana" has been the great event at this theatre during the past week, and one of the most momentous of the season, especially to those who appreciate this great and gifted *dansuse*—not only by her marvellous powers, but by the change she has effected in her art. Other *baillerie*, such as Lucile Grahn, Carlotta Grisi, or Cerito, may follow in her steps, and may even rival the performance of Taglioni; but to the latter the votaries of Terpsichore have a debt of gratitude, as the originator of all that delights us in an art now poetical and intellectual, and before her time quite the reverse.

All that Taglioni does bears the stamp of genius. It is not merely the astonishing degree of physical power by which she disguises all effort, and almost makes the beholder imagine that that floating, flying movement she maintains is her only natural method of locomotion; it is not merely this which constitutes the peculiar charm of Taglioni's dancing—it is that she transports the spectator into an ideal world; and, by every 'oak, tone, and gesture, maintains the illusion.

"La Gitana" was the ballet in which the fair Sylphide re-appeared before the English public.

The groundwork of this ballet is identical with the plot of the "Bohemian Girl;" a child stolen from her parents by the Gipsies, and finally recognised and restored to them, &c. "La Gitana" is presented to us during her vagabond existence; and it is then that the "Cracovienne" and other characteristic dances are introduced. With Taglioni, even in these, there is a refinement, a poetry, and intellectuality, which never abandon her. But, more of the great *dansuse*, when we have had further opportunities of judging whether she still fully maintains her wondrous powers.

"Anna Bolena," "Nino," and the "Barbiere," have been the operas given during the past week—the former with an effectiveness which showed the Diva, Grisi, had lost none of her power of awakening the emotions of pity and sympathy for the ill-fated Queen. This part has always been, and still continues one of the best of her repertoire. It has this difference from those of "Semiramide" and "Norma," that here, throughout, she is represented as innocent and injured. In the others, she is partly, at least, the aggressor and accuser; here, grief, more than anger, is the ruling passion she represents; and none could do it more touchingly or more majestically. Lablache's *Henry VIII.* is a marvellous performance. The first glance shows us that all remembrance of our Joys, witty favourite is banished; his face assumes an expression of hardened brutality, in which no traces of the real man is to be discerned. The light-coloured false hair which he wears, giving him the appearance of a much younger man, renders his orpulence of person more remarkable, while it is peculiarly appropriate to the personal descriptions which we read of the Blue Beard Monarch. This impersonation inspires a degree of antipathy to one of the worst of English Sovereigns, which it is hardly possible to describe. The illusion is perfect. Mario, in the part of *Perey*, sings admirably, as usual; but, though the character is not one which gives much scope to dramatic power, we think he might advantageously infuse into it a greater degree of pathos and spirit. We can only allude *en passant* to the striking improvement of Corbani, who gives forth her sweet notes with far less tremulousness and timidity than heretofore, and who makes an excellent representative of *Jane Seymour*. La Brambilla enacts *Smeaton* with spirit and taste.

LYCEUM.

It is some time since we have seen so admirably constructed a piece as the comic drama of "Above and Below," produced at this house on Thursday evening. It is a clever adaptation of a German play, "Die erste und die zweite Stiegen," written by M. Nestroy, and played with great success at one of the theatres at Vienna. It was subsequently produced in Paris, and has now found its way to London, under the title above given, where it promises to enjoy an existence as long as either of its continental careers.

The plot is too intricate to give in detail; indeed, the incidents are so complicated, and the situations follow one another with such rapidity, that it would occupy an entire column to describe them.

The chief novelty is in the construction of the scene, which is divided into two floors—the upper one being the *salon* of a wealthy Paris banker, and the lower one the very humble dwelling of an old-clothes merchant, who is exceedingly poor. The upper floor is inhabited by M. Dorville (Mr. Dideard) and his daughter Cecile (Miss Farebrother); whilst Landré (Mr. Frank Mathews), Poisson, his partner in the old-clothes line (Mr. Keeley), and Lolot, his niece (Miss Daly), dwell below. There are also two personages—Armand, a silly coxcomb (Mr. Wigan), and Leonard, a young clerk (Mr. H. Butler), who divide their time between the two apartments. On the fortunes of these individuals the interest of the play turns; and the business of the drama is so cleverly conducted, that there is always some very entertaining *equivoque* arising from the dialogue going on "above and below" or some curious antithetical incidents in the action, which keep up the interest from first to last—the change of position in the two families, one going up in the world as the other descends, being amongst the most effective.

It was very well acted, and put on the stage in first-rate style. The costumes deserve a word of commendation, and all the mechanical appliances were cleverly arranged. At the fall of the curtain, the applause was most enthusiastic; and Mr. Keeley, whose acting as the idle, good-natured *Poisson*, was especially great, announced it for performance every evening until further notice, amidst renewed and prolonged cheering. It is the best card played by the Lyceum management for some time, and will draw good first prices. We cordially recommend our play-going readers to see it.

THE QUEEN'S.

This little theatre was opened on Saturday evening by Mr. Abington, as we announced last week, for a short season, previous to the company's migration, we understand, to Richmond.

The house has, during the recess, been very nicely decorated. Everything looks new and clean, and some few alterations in the audience portion are made in the best possible taste. A new drop scene, representing the Embarkation of Cleopatra, has also been painted; and, altogether, the Queen's Theatre, in point of comfort and general appearance, may take its place on a level with any other in the metropolis.

Mr. Abington, of whom report speaks highly both as an actor and a manager, professes his intention of playing only the legitimate drama. He opened his campaign with "As You Like It," in which Miss Clara Seyton, very well known to the public as

and then tried to be droll; and a few other old conventionalities—butchers, sailors, recruits, and the like—were terribly put out, by matter-of-fact replies to their attempts to be witty.

The *debardeurs*, as usual, at affairs of this kind, carried it all their own way; and a mock Ibrahim Pacha created much amusement by being lionised about the Gardens. As the real Simon Pure was expected, the assumption was a happy one.

The music was good; the refreshments were good; and the number of lamps unparalleled, even with the thousands of "additional" of past seasons in our memory. In fact, it was a very good thing of its kind; perhaps the best we ever saw.

Among other persons of distinction who have lately visited the Gardens may be mentioned his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Dowager Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis of Worcester, Earl of Chesterfield, Earl of Winton, Earl of Munster, Lord Brougham, Lord Stanley, Lord Cantelme, Lord Vivian, Lord Montagu, Sir W. W. Wynn, Sir M. and Lady Montefiore and a large party, Lady Williams, Sir W. and Lady Myddleton, Sir H. Webb, Marquis of Busada, the Lord Mayor, &c. &c.

TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

No. IX.

PLEASURE TRIPS FOR THE PEOPLE.—No. IV.

THE NASSAU BALLOON.



KEEPING in mind the leading pastimes of "the people" at this season we seize the opportunity of saying a few words about the balloon trip from Cremorne Gardens a week or two ago.

The popularity of balloons is something curious. It comes by fits and starts, like a stage cascade, or an English sunshine, or an outcry for the legitimate drama, or an exhibition of good pictures, or an overflow of dwarfs, and bigger vocalists, and immense animals. And an aeronaut is a species of perennial grub. In the winter we hear nothing of him; he hibernates with his balloon, in the chrysalis state, without doubt, of dressing-gown and slippers; but no sooner does the fine weather arrive, than he casts his skin, unfolds his wings, and is once more a creature of the air, until he "shrinks from the breath of the first Autumn day." And then he disappears as mysteriously as the flies, or the pins; which we hold to be the greatest instances of spontaneous evaporation known.

Whilst all sorts of progresses and voyages, by sea and by land, have received every attention from our Artists, we must confess that those in the air have been much neglected, as to illustrations. They have been principally confined to a large street wood-cut, of a car filled with distinguished ladies and gentlemen, with no end of fireworks behind them; and an individual in the centre, supposed to be Mr. Green, politely bowing to the spectators, who, in kit-car proportions, are waving their hats and umbrellas, and shaking their handkerchiefs, and giving way to all kinds of frantic enthusiasm. To supply this void, we dispatched two Artists to the scene of the last balloon ascent: one was to go in the car, and the other to remain on the ground. The following interesting sketches have resulted:—

VIEW OF THE COMPANY AT CREMORNE AT THE MOMENT OF ASCENT.

The above Cut gives a lively image of the crowd in the grounds, in the midst of whom might have been seen Ibrahim Pacha, had the mob not hustled him up out. This was the only illustration favoured us with, as he got so frightened, and so completely in him. Our mundane Draughts-sends us this View of

THE BALLOON AS IT APPEARED FROM WATERLOO BRIDGE,

amidst the cheers of the boys, who directly started off after it, as vaguely as they would have done after a fire-pursuit, whose termination may have been Epping Forest. We this Sketch of

THE BALLOON AS IT PASSED OVER OUR ATTIC SKYLIGHT,

whilst we were pumping our brains for a subject. The following came by the illustration of the moment.

SONG.

THE AERIAL GREEN.

Air.—The Ivy Green.

Oh! a daring man is the Aerial Green,
As he rises above the wall
Of the turf Cremorne, or for nothing is seen
From the road beside old Vauxhall!
How bleak so'er the wind may feel,
Or dark the night may keep,
It lights the match of his firework wheel,
Though all below may sleep.

Creeping where nobody else has been,
A daring man is the Aerial Green!
Since Green first began his airy career,
How many his rivals have been,
But none like himself through the heavens can steer,
He's so knowing, although he is Green.
For Henson shall go, and be dimmed his fame,
And forgotten his Aerial Ship,
But Green shall still carry out his name,
And flourish in every trip.

Creeping up to realms unseen,
A daring man is the Aerial Green!

Our Artist took his next illustration, and a very graphic one it is, from

THE BALLOON AS IT APPEARED DISAPPEARING.

here is much to praise in this spirited sketch. The treatment is simple, but very expressive: the balloon is evidently a point, and the drawing is free and unstudied. His next Cut is

THE BALLOON WHEN IT WAS OUT OF SIGHT.

A similar view to the above was sent us by our aerial Artist, who recovered his presence of mind a little, of

THE VIEW FROM THE BALLOON, AFTER NIGHTFALL.

With this illustration, for the present we conclude our paper; but an amateur who was amongst the voyagers has promised us his portfolio, to which we may possibly recur.

CHARADE THE SIXTH.

In the busiest haunts of commerce you may see me as you pass,
Where the newest fashions dazzle through the mammoth panes of glass;
Where upon the last baroque collars of gaudy ribbons lie,
And gay parrots by hundreds are stick'd up to catch the eye—
Long-fringed joinvilles, *gants de Paris*, velvet polkas, sarsenet streamers,
Wonderful regatta shirts—all ballet girls, and dogs, and steamers.
(Twelve and sixpence cost the first; and very dear, the more's the pity!)
But the others, ready made, are three and sixpence in the City.)
Where the firm have put their names, in golden letters raised on high,
By the side, without a doubt, my fixer will stand for company.
In those deep solitudes and pensive cells,
Where everything that's slow and dreary dwells,
Secluded from the living world for aye,
My hapless SECOND pines her life away.

No vows of truth her dull existence cheer,
No words of love are whispered in her ear;
She ends her weary pilgrimage alone,
As cold and rigid as the sculptured stone.

Would you wish to find my THIRD, everywhere I may be heard;
On fair Chiswick's shaven lawn, or the greensward of Cromorne;
With the troops on battle plain, or the long Teetotal train;
At the fair, amidst the tents; or at Gravesend, with the Gents;
Heralding sly Punch's ante, or the Fantoccini frantic;
Windsor Terrace, Greenwich Fair; Kensington—yon'll find me there.
Families of ancient line have enriched their roll by mine;
Where the towns in ruins lie, and the conquered armies die,
On my noisy way I keep: offspring of the peaceful sheep!

Why's a cobbler like a king?
Why's A Beckett like Tom Spring?
Why to bed do people go?
Why is Kent like Cerito?
Why do millers wear white hats?
Why don't darknesses bother cats?
Why are men like gooseberries?
Answer any one of these,
And you find MY WHOLE with ease.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

We have been favoured with two Theatrical Portraits this week, by artists of eminence. The first of these has been taken by a talented young man who is at present struggling for fame; and not being very well off, can only go to the slips of the theatres, with an order, as he cannot, without inconvenience, even see a box-keeper. It is a

1. Portrait of MADAME CASTELLAN, in "LA SONNAMBULA."—TAKEN FROM THE FIFTH TIER.

The second is by a gentleman of idle habits, who will not trouble himself to go at all to any theatre, but has drawn from what he conceives to be the fact.

2. Portrait of MADAME ANNA THILLON in the "BLACK DOMINO."

We must again request our ingenious Correspondents not to favour us with so many poetical solutions of our Charades. Our space will not allow us to insert any of them; and to ourselves the revelation is not of material consequence.

ANSWER TO CHARADE THE FIFTH.

1. Sherry. 2. Cobler. 3. SHERRY-COBLER.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Our weekly commentary on the popular pastimes of the country in the present instance will be compounded upon Calob Quotem's principle, that "many small articles make up a sum." The chief feature of the past six days was the July racing at the capital of commerce. This we purpose leaving to tell so much of its own tale as will be found in the returns of the running. Liverpool is a great place in the Trade circular; in the Turf circular—commonly called "the ring"—it is of less importance.

While "the Season" is celebrating its high ceremonies—while Fashion is holding

its nightly round of glitter and perfume—

it will not be amiss to glance at the merry-makings of the people—the carnivals of common life, wherein, after all, we read the true histories of nations. Wander through May-Fair or St. James's when you will, be it noon or midnight, you are prepared for the reign of pleasure, whose golden sceptre is the talisman by which all live and move. But thread the thorny haunts of labour, and if there you meet light hearts and contented spirits, be sure that you have fallen upon good days. Be satisfied with this: wiser heads than yours would be puzzled to predict what shall come of the future. See, here we are at Bankside, a district where they sacrifice but little to appearances. But through these sooty faces good humour peers out, and "We'll all be merry in our old clothes," is the order of the day.

It is the occasion of the annual Regatta of the Clink Liberty, and the boat given by its inhabitants to be rowed for by the watermen and lightermen is about being contended for. Ancient Charons are the champions—men who had never yet won this prize, and, but for this condition, never would—on this side of the Styx. It was a cheering sight to look upon those hale, hearty *amphibians*, handling their sculls as whitem they were wont, "and eager for the fray." The contest was in heats—and very hot it was; the winner being John Harrison, a youth of forty-four. At one time it looked as if sixty-two would do the trick; but, as the saying is, "youth will be served." Contemporary with this passage in aquatics, there was also a Regatta at Greenwich, at the instance of the gallant Governor of the Hospital and most of the neighbouring nobility and gentry. The course lay between the *Dreadnought* and the town, and the sport was excellent. This, too, was in heats, the conqueror being "dark blue"—or rather Brown, for that was the winner's patronymic. It was quite a gala day among the "ancient mariners" of the Hospital; of whom it must be written, "*implentur veteris Bacchi*"—that is to say, they imbibed considerable grogs; while the "penguinque *ferina*" portion of the quotation no doubt applied to the pursuits of the gentility.

To this list of capital rowing-matches must be added that between gentlemen members of the Guy's Club, which extended into the twilight of Tuesday last. The races were arranged in heats—in which much skill, bottom, and effort was displayed. The course was that of classic fame, extending from Putney to Hammersmith-bridge: the winning boat being that manned by Messrs. Foster and Brencley. In the matter of Yachting our items are but atoms. The Royal Marine Yacht Club are in process of a Regatta to-day, and purpose having a high festival in honour of the visit of his Royal Highness Prince Albert to their waters; so that, the rumour of an aquatic tour to Liverpool, by at least one of the Royal pair, seems well founded. *Comp-de-grace* has been given to the idea of the Olympics on Wimbledon Common. The Lord of the Manor forbids them, and the lords and ladies of the locality are scandalized at the notion of them; on Wimbledon it is lawful for the heath to flourish—but not the turf. The fine weather of the last half-dozen days was propitious for the lovers of cricket, who were up and at it at Lord's, and many a ground besides. In short, merry-makings *afresco* have generally prevailed: may their shadows never be less.....

TATTERSALLS.

MONDAY.—If the betting had been commensurate with the attendance, we should have had a much longer quotation, and some "movements," to record; the reverse, however, was the fact; so that, first premising that My diary, Poynton, The Premier, and Telenachus were generally looked upon as "non-starters" (all, by the way, having been backed for a good deal of money), we may content ourselves with a list of the market prices.

MEIRSEY STAKES (LIVERPOOL).

7 to 4 agst Van Tromp (t)

2 to 1 agst Mendiant (t)	12 to 1 ———— (t)	15 to 1 agst Plaudit
14 to 1 ———— Yardley	12 to 1 ———— (t)	16 to 1 ———— Polish (t)
12 to 1 ———— Sayer (t)	15 to 1 ———— Rowena	18 to 1 ———— Inheritor
	20 to 1 agst The Baron (t)	

GOODWOOD STAKES.

Even on 9 agst the Field	20 to 1 agst Giantess	33 to 1 agst Akbar
9 to 1 agst Camera Obscura	25 to 1 ———— Orion	33 to 1 ———— A-la-mode (t)
15 to 1 ———— The Hero	25 to 1 ———— Footstool	39 to 1 ———— Newcourt
15 to 1 ———— Jonathan Wild	25 to 1 ———— Jack Cade	30 to 1 ———— Plenitude
15 to 1 ———— Connaught	25 to 1 ———— Bold Archer	33 to 1 ———— Humdrum (t)
	33 to 1 ———— Jenny Wren	

ST. LUIGER.

5 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes (t)	8 to 1 agst Brocardo
5 to 1 ———— Pyrrhus the First (t)	40 to 1 ———— Vanish (t)

DERBY.

25 to 1 agst Van Tromp	40 to 1 agst The Heiver (t)	50 to 1 agst Epitro (t)
40 to 1 ———— Old Post (t)	50 to 1 ———— Crozier	50 to 1 ———— Halo (t)
	50 to 1 agst Planet (t)	

LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

The Croxteth Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft and 30 added.

Mr. J. Green's The Conjuror (Longstaff) 1

Mr. Meiklan's Inheritor (Templeman) 2

The Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each.

Mr. Green's Lady Harkaway (Murphy) 1

Mr. Irwin's Danecaway (Maloney) 2

The Sefton Stakes of 30 sovs each.

Mr. Irwin's Danecaway walked over.

The Bickerstaff Stakes of 100 sovs. each.

Col. Anson's Iago walked over

The Mersey Stakes of 25 sovs. each, and 50 added.

Lord Eglington's Van Tromp (J. Marson) 1

Lord Calcedon's c by Gloom, out of Cassandra (Marlow) 2

Match, T.Y.C.—Lord Stanley's Abdol (Butler), beat Lord Glasgow's f by L-triever, out of Canada, (Holmes). Won by a length.

Plate of £60. Heats.

Mr. Green's Lady Harkaway (W. Abdale) 1

Mr. Smith's c by Jerry, out of the Maid 2

Mr. Lancaster's Monsieur Perrot 3

THURSDAY.

The Feal Stakes of 100 sovs each. Once round and a distance.

Colonel Anson's Iago walked over.

The Liverpool Cup of £300, added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovs each.

Mr. Meiklan's Lightning, 5 yrs (Templeman) 1

Lord Eglington's Plaudit, 4 yrs (J. Prince) 2

Lord Warwick's Yardley, 6 yrs 3

BANKSIDE REGATTA.

On Monday, this event exhibited a novel feature, the competitors being confined to the six oldest watermen and jobbing lightermen of Bankside, Southwark, who had never before won the boat annually given by the residents of the Clink Liberty and its vicinity. The race was in four heats.

First Heat.

John Harrison .. (Yellow) 1 | Edward Hollam .. (Purple) 2

It was a close heat for some time well round.

Second Heat.

John Kingman .. (Red) 1 | Robert Simmonds .. (Pink) 2

Third Heat.

Thomas Hasern .. (Blue) 1 | John Schooley .. (Green) 2

Grand Heat.

Yellow .. 1 | Red .. 2 | Blue .. 3

The distance, in this as in the preceding heats, was from Mason-stairs, down round a boat moored off the Phoenix coal wharf, up round Messrs. Hall's road, down again to the boat at the Phoenix, up again to the Barge-road, and down to Thames-street Stairs to finish.

They went off very levelly, and continued scull and scull for two or three minutes, when Red (the sexagenarian) began to show in front, and, as they approached Southwark-bridge, had nearly drawn his length clear. The rounding of the lower boat altered the position; and, on coming up against the tide, Blue passed through Southwark arch his length clear, and Yellow two lengths astern as third. Off the Waterman's Arms the pair fouled, and this gave Yellow an opportunity of going ahead, which he never forfeited, winning easily.

EAST GREENWICH REGATTA.

In consequence of the great patronage extended towards the watermen at Greenwich, two regattas have of late years taken place. The funds have been found sufficient to get up two distinct regattas, the first of which came off on Monday, under the patronage of Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, and the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. The exceeding fineness of the weather, and the perspective of good sport, induced a very numerous and respectable assemblage, who were evidently much gratified with the rowing, which was first-rate. This race was with six scullers in four heats, the distance extending from the *Dreadnought* to the end of East Greenwich, the distance being repeated.

First Heat.

T. Watkins (Red) 1 | T. Bayley (Pink) 2 | J. Payne (Green) 3

Second Heat.

J. Brown (Dark Blue) 1 | G. Parkinson (Light Blue) 2 | J. Fungo (Yellow) 3

Third Heat.

Light Blue .. 1 | Yellow .. 2

Fourth Heat.

Red .. 1 | Dark Blue .. 2

Grand Heat.

Dark Blue .. 1 | Red .. 2

Both were together first time down the course. After the turn Blue half a length ahead of the other. It was a most dashing and gallant race, Red continually rowing up to the winner, but unable to pass. Won by a length.

CRICKET.—The match between the Marylebone Club and Undergraduates of Oxford—the return match—was played at Lord's, on Thursday and Friday (last week), when, to the astonishment of many, because Lillyer and Lillywhite were the bowlers against them, the University made an easy conquest of the Marylebone Club.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

MONDAY was a day of preparation for the opening of the public proceedings of the Society, and hence much activity and excitement was apparent in every direction of the town. From a very early period in the morning, visitors began to arrive; the railways disgorged their crowded trains upon the streets, and the steamers that successively arrived in the river displayed their decks literally paved with human beings. Nor were these the only arrivals. Hundreds of cattle and sheep intended for the exhibition choked up the public ways and filled the air with their cries, as they wended their way up the steep streets and lanes that lead from the river side to the high land of the Town Moor; while over and anon, the business even of the bustling traders of the town was suspended as some extraordinary animal passed by. Thanks to the facilities now afforded for removing stock from a distance, they looked for the most part in excellent condition.

On Tuesday, the Exhibition of Implements, comprising the eastern half of the show-yard, was thrown open to visitors. The exhibition was an unusually interesting one. Every sort of agricultural implement, from the primitive spade to the most complicated specimen of modern mechanism, found here its appropriate representative; and it was impossible to look round upon the exhibition without feeling that here mechanical skill was engaged in paying its appropriate tribute to the eldest and the most important of the arts—the cultivation of the soil. There were not, indeed, many exhibiting any striking originality of invention, and some appeared to be too complicated; and, what is worse, too expensive for ordinary use; still, the anxiety that was displayed by the inventors to facilitate the labours of the husbandman, in every department of his toil, was a gratifying sight, as indicating the importance which is now attached to agricultural improvement by every class in the community.

There were upwards of one hundred stands for implements, each occupied by separate exhibitors; and when it is mentioned that some of these gentlemen exhibited from fifty to eighty different implements, and that very few had only one, some idea may be formed of its extent. There were upwards of forty different kinds of carts; as many chaff, hay, and straw cutters; about twenty dibbling machines; nearly fifty different descriptions of drills; about 100 ploughs, all varying in some minute point of construction or other; while the importance of draining was recognised by the presence of nearly twenty different machines for draining, making bricks, draining-pipes, tiles, &c. Add to these fences, gates, harrows, hurdles, mills, pumps, thrashing machines, turnip-cutters, weighing machines, wheels, patent axes, with a variety of articles which came under no regular head, and only served to confuse and distract the uninitiated eye that attempted to reduce them into order or classification. Neither were all the implements exhibited the produce of Great Britain; there were several ingenious articles from Ireland; and Count Gufenberg, of Finland, exhibited a corn drill, supplying the seed on an entirely new principle. A few of the exhibitors had not come forward, as it was understood their implements had been sent by sea, and had been delayed on their passage; but there were implements enough in the yard to prevent the absence of the others from being noticed.

The exact number of articles exhibited on Tuesday was 727. This is a decrease compared with the number of last year, but the judges of the exhibition state that what is lost in point of number has been gained in point of quality, the new implements shown being singularly well adapted for improved cultivation, while the modifications on those exhibited which formerly obtained prizes were all of a simple and highly practical description. The number of implements entered and shown each year since the commencement of the Society stands thus:—1839, 23; 1840, 36; 1841, 319; 1842, 455; 1843, 508; 1844, 948; 1845, 942; 1846, 727. The implements at the present show consisted of 41 carts, 45 chaff, hay, and straw cutters, 18 churns, 15 crushers, 8 clod crushers, 6 corn-dressing machines, 20 dibbling machines, 9 drills, 8 corn and seed drills, 11 drills for general purposes, 21 drill and pulverising machines, 15 fences and specimens of fencing, 4 fire-engines, 18 iron gates, 33 harrows, 4 hay-making machines, 18 horse hoes, 19 hurdles, 18 machines for making bricks, drain tiles, soles, &c., 29 mills, 89 ploughs, 18 miscellaneous ditto, 5 pumps, 11 rakes, 12 rollers, 12 scarifiers, 6 steaming apparatus, 15 thrashing machines, 7 tree guards, 4 troughs, 8 turnip cutters, 15 weighing machines, 25 patent wheels and axes, 4 whippetrees, 2 winnowing machines, and 134 other articles which the Committee describe as "not capable of being classified among the preceding."

Amongst the classified specimens, the numerous machines for making drain-tiles were prominent, and evidently attractive objects in the exhibition. It certainly did appear that if the land is not thoroughly drained it will not be for want of tiles; for here was one set of machines at work, capable, by the direction of a man and a boy, of preparing clay in a perfect state for the kiln at the rate of from 30,000 to 40,000 a day; while a plough was shown for cutting drains for tiles "ten inches in top and five inches in bottom, any depth down to two feet, by two or more men at lift." Then, as regards ploughing generally, there were all kinds of instruments in this peculiar line, from the deep and tearing subsoil to the double-sheathed-ploughing manuring-sowing machine, which, at the experimental farm, did as much work in one hour as five men do in most cases in ten, and, moreover, does its work so well that the most devoted stickler for manual labour and native industry, did he rent a farm, would be tempted to give it a trial. Nor is this all: there were dibbling machines and drilling machines for all sorts of drilling and dibbling.

In addition to those articles which obtained prizes, we may notice a few of the other implements, which appeared to attract attention from the visitors, from the simplicity of their construction, and the efficiency of their operation. Among the most remarkable of these was a new drain-tile machine, exhibited by Mr. Almslie, of Alperston, Middlesex, and which possessed the peculiar advantage of being adapted to work on all sorts of clay, as the small stones which so frequently adhere to the tiles, and which, if not removed, would crush the tiles as they passed between the rollers. It consisted of two iron rollers, the upper of which was fixed, and the lower of which revolved. The tiles, as they passed between the rollers, were pressed into the shape of the tile, and the small stones were crushed and removed. The tiles, as they passed between the rollers, were pressed into the shape of the tile, and the small stones were crushed and removed. The tiles, as they passed between the rollers, were pressed into the shape of the tile, and the small stones were crushed and removed.

Mr. White, of Tewkesbury, exhibited a set of pig harness with patent shaft tips, &c., &c., of a most ingenious construction, covered with leather and creased, and having a variety of straps and buckles, which could be taken up or let out in a few seconds with the greatest ease; adapted for either end of the trace. The shaft tip, by the same principle, confines the shafts as soon as they are put on, by drawing the shaft tip into the common way.

At the same variety of gates and fences exhibited by Messrs. Young, of Edinburgh, were machines for cutting the grass on the railway, and for cutting the railways where a turnpike crosses the railway, upon the same principle, whereby the bar gates work immediately, and the turnpike gates are raised and lowered at the same time.

Messrs. Rigg, of Newcastle, exhibited a drill plough, intended to raise drills for potatoes, turnips, and other roots. The mould board (movable) being detached

GREAT MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT NEWCASTLE.



THE GREAT PAVILION AND CATTLE SHOW

the plough is then used as a scuffer for cleaning the drills; and the harrow, being attached to the plough, drags the weeds to the surface, from which it is freed by a hand lever as occasion requires.

Such are a few of the articles exhibited on this occasion. It ought to be added, that many of those now exhibited were shown at former exhibitions, and several of them obtained prizes at former shows. The improvements on this occasion are all of a scientific nature; there is nothing exhibited that is likely to effect a revolution in the science of agriculture.

Besides the implements, Messrs. Gibbs, seedsmen to the Society, exhibited for sale a great variety of roots, seeds, grasses, &c.

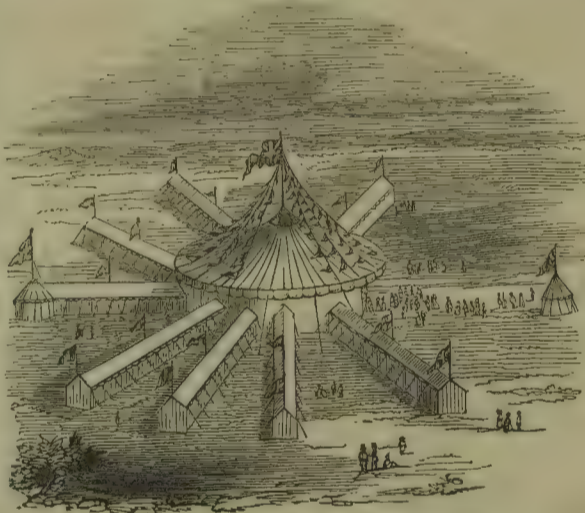
The trial of the implements, for the most part of those which had received prizes, took place, according to appointment, on the farm of Gosforth, about two miles from the exhibition yard, upon the Morpeth-road. Four fields, two of them being fallow, and the others light and heavy clover lee fields, were appointed for the purpose. The trial attracted a considerable number of noblemen and gentlemen, who, previous to the arrival of the judges, examined the various implements with much attention. Among these were the Marquis of Downshire, Lord Hawke, Hon. Mr. Clive, Sir M. W. Ridley, Sir H. Williamson, Col. Anson, M.P., S. C. Ogle, Esq., M.P.; M. de Santarem, from Dijon; the Marquis de St. Opportun, with his tutor, from Normandy; the Chevalier Dillon, French Consul; Dr. Moberg, Secretary to the Swedish Agricultural Society; M. Kyamer, from Finland; M. Jeppa, of the Rostock Agricultural Society, &c.

At twelve o'clock the Judges, Mr. Miles, M.P., and Mr. Shelley, arrived on the ground.

The trials commenced by no fewer than sixteen ploughs being set to work at once upon the light clover field. Through the attention and urbanity of the Judges, the company, which had by this time become exceedingly numerous, were directed to those parts of the field where they could see the operation of the ploughs to most advantage, without impeding the working of the implements. It may be mentioned here, that it was not intended to give any formal opinion as to the comparative merits of the ploughs—the sole object being to show their qualities in actual operation. The ploughs were, therefore, after some time, removed to the heavy land, where, as in the former case, their working qualities appeared to give general satisfaction to the company assembled.

When they had finished, four subsoil pulverisers were set to work, part drawn by four horses, and part by two.

The prize cultivator was also tried in this field.



PLAN OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S TENT.

In one of the fallow fields there were various experiments with drills and harrows; in the other, the horse hoes were tried, as was also a double trenching plough, made by Messrs. Ransome and May, of Ipswich. The efficiency of this

implement was generally admitted; but it seemed to be considered too expensive ordinary farming.

A clod-crusher, which had been brought from Norway, was tried along with the spiked rake, which carried the silver medal. The operations of both were much admired; but it appeared to be the general opinion that the English implement was the superior of the two.

The experiments terminated soon after four o'clock, to the general satisfaction of all assembled.

Mr. Crookall, of Beverley; Mr. Stratton, of Bristol; Messrs. Barrett, Exall, and Andrews, of Reading; and Mr. Garrett, of Leiston Works, Suffolk, are amongst the largest contributors.

We give the list of Prize Implements in another page.

One of the great attractions of the week, if not of the Meeting, was the Annual Exhibition of the Horticultural Society of Northumberland and Durham, whose Show Tent was erected in the Bull Park, which was thrown open to the public. This pavilion was erected in the form of a star, in compartments of 120 feet long and 20 broad, radiating from a circle, the diameter of which is 160 feet. In the centre of the circle, the band of the 5th Dragoon Guards, from York, was stationed, and, during the afternoon, played various pieces in excellent style. In the nine compartments of the pavilion were displayed the plants and flowers of the Horticultural Society, some of which were of exquisite beauty.

In the first compartment was the amateurs' collection of plants. 2. Ditto single plants and cut flowers. 3. Open class, collection of plants. 4. Ditto single plants and cut flowers. 5. Choice collection of plants, &c. 6. Gentlemen's gardeners' collection of plants. 7. Gentlemen's gardeners' single plants and cut flowers. 8. Cottagers' plants &c. 9. Fruit, &c.

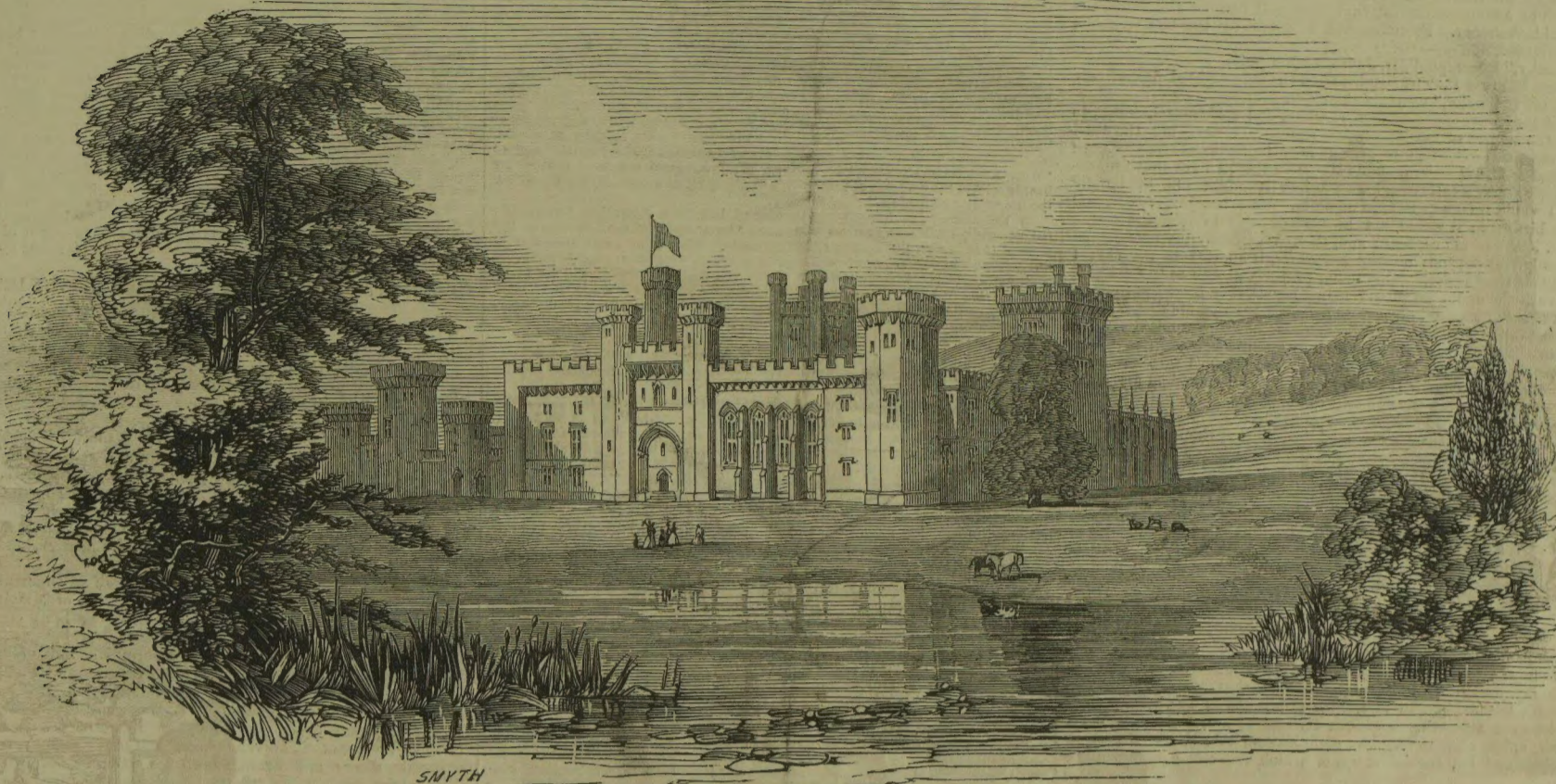
The cottagers' compartment was in no degree inferior to those of its richer brethren; and three neatly-clad little girls seated at the entrance, and busily engaged in making lace, gave to it a very pretty and interesting effect.

We have engraved the Rotunda, or centre of the Pavilion; and the plan of the starlike Tent, separately.

In the evening, Professor Johnston, of the Durham University, delivered a Lecture on the chemical principles involved in the preparation of manures, and their action upon crops, in the Lecture Room, Nelson-street, Lord Portman, the President of the Society, in the chair. The apartment, which is capable of affording accommodation for about 1000 persons, was pretty well filled. The lecturer first described the constituent parts of plants, and illustrated his observations by che-



THE NORTHUMBERLAND AND NEWCASTLE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FLOWER-SHOW.—ROTUNDA OF THE TENT.



RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

mical experiments. He then referred to the elementary substances contained in the various soils, from which the nutriment of the plant is derived, and explained the principle of the application of manure to the soil to supply those substances required for the growth of the plant, of which the soil might be found deficient. The circumstances of the agriculturist, at the present time, required him to have recourse to all available resources to improve the fertility of the soil, and enable him to compete with the foreign grower. When the soil was not naturally fertile, a high degree of fertility might be produced by the judicious application of manure, and the employment of the various means which science and art placed at his disposal. These several means—such as draining, the introduction of improved implements, collecting the waste of large towns, economy in the management of the farm-yard, and the judicious application of imported and manufactured manures—the lecturer noticed at considerable length, and was repeatedly applauded.

After the Lecture had been concluded, a discussion took place, in which Mr Smith, of Deanston, and several other gentlemen took part, the proceedings occupying rather more than three hours. This terminated the proceedings of the day in connexion with the Royal Society.

In the evening, the Theatres and Circus were open for the more humble pleasure-seekers; while the spacious Assembly Rooms, in Westgate-street, were occupied by the northern aristocracy, and crowded by splendidly-dressed company.

On Wednesday, the visitors to the town were numerous; and the carriages of the nobility and gentry residing in the counties of York, Durham, Cumberland, and Northumberland, gave the streets a very gay and animated appearance. The attendance at the Show Ground to view the implements was much greater than on the previous day. The Horticultural Fête in the Bull Park was again crowded; and the members of the Northumberland Horticultural Society had, with that liberality that generally characterizes the northern societies, permitted the children of the national and parochial schools, the private soldiers of the garrison and their wives and children, to view the Show free of charge.

During the day, visitors flocked into the town very fast; and it was expected that the Pavilion would not be sufficiently capacious for those who intended to dine there on Thursday.

At half-past nine o'clock in the evening, the Judges awarded the Prizes for the Cattle.

We have also engraved the Great Pavilion, erected for the Dinner of the Society, on Thursday. It is built on a piece of Corporation ground called the Forth, adjoining to the Cattle Market. It is 140 feet long, by 84 feet deep, and capable of accommodating about 1200 persons at dinner; the seats being so arranged that everybody can both hear and see the chairman and principal guests, who sit on a raised platform. The roof of the building is supported by ironwork and covered with floor-cloth, being completely impervious to the weather; the whole has been raised by Mr. Manning, of Holborn.

We have likewise engraved Ravensworth Castle, in Durham, the magnificent seat of Lord Ravensworth, who entertained his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and a distinguished party, during the Meeting. The Castle occupies the site of an ancient fortress; it is protected, to the north and west, by a fine forest of oak, which, in part, shuts out the rude Gateshead-fell; whilst Samesbury Vale affords a pleasant view to the east. Its style is varied, being a selection from the castellated architecture of different periods: the principal front was designed by the Hon. Henry Thomas Liddell, eldest son of Lord Ravensworth, and M.P. for North Durham.

It has a fine interior: the Great Hall is a vast apartment in the Early Perpendicular style: it is 100 feet in length, 50 feet in height, and 40 feet wide; and the whole structure has all the appliances of a noble ancestral mansion, whilst the interior exhibits the picturesque architecture of a remote age.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. WILLIAMS, M.P.

MR. WILLIAMS, member for Coventry, seconds, we might almost say surpasses Mr. Hume, as objector-general to all the Estimates. During the time that Mr. Hume was without a seat in the House, some two years since, Mr. Williams quite took his department, as scrutineer of the public expenditure, and now assists the hon. member for Montrose with great zeal and assiduity. Indeed he goes beyond his predecessor in this respect. Mr. Hume has of late years relaxed somewhat in his suspicion of Treasury accounts, having in fact succeeded in compelling them to be drawn up more intelligibly.

He still pounces on a stray Estimate here and there, and on Monday evening last placed in some danger the salaries of the Poor-Law Commissioners. But Mr. Williams takes a wider view of the question, and cavils at almost every vote, leading the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer weary lives of it on each Estimate night; on Monday he had the satisfaction of perplexing both sides of the House at once; the late officials only being able to answer questions of detail as to the past year. It is but right, however, that some one should pay attention to these matters, though the task is irksome, and, at times, somewhat ungracious; it implies a suspicion of "official" remissness at the least. The following brief sketch which Mr. Williams gave of the increase in the public expenditure in the last ten years, justifies inquiry and remark:—

"He hoped it would be one of the first things to be considered by the present Government. In 1835 the amount of the public expenditure was £48,780,000; for 1846 it was £55,500,000, being an increase of £6,720,000 in the latter year over the former. In the interval there had been a saving of £600,000 a-year by the reduction of the Three-and-a-Half per Cents., so that there was an actual increase of £7,320,000. That increase was not in their naval and military services only, but in every department; even the Miscellaneous Estimates had increased from £2,000,000 to £3,400,000. The increase in the cost of collecting the revenue was perfectly astonishing."

Mr. Williams is one of those practical men of business, to whom the Reform Bill opened the door of Parliament: they have had a visible influence on the tone of the House and the debates, in which there is less declamation, less of eloquence, perhaps, than of old; but more terseness and direct applicability to the matter in hand. It must be disheartening to the sticklers for the "classics" and "ancient models," to see the men of the counting-house and factory better listened to, and more powerful over votes and Cabinets, than those who have spent their best days with Homer and the Greek tragedians. Nor are these to be despised; but the age is becoming practical, and sends up the Cobden class to the higher places; it does not see what authority Cicero can be to us, as he never dreamed of the power-loom; or Homer, who, in all his visions, never saw a railroad.

Mr. Williams is not a very frequent speaker, but takes a fair share in debate: a member more attentive to the less public duties of his post could not be found. He is a stout, square-built man, apparently not to be overdone by a little labour; and if he sets about reforming the public expenditure, he will need all his strength, for the task is Herculean.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

A STORY OF LIFE IN THE MIDDLE STATION.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CHAPTER II.

ALTHOUGH it may be taken for granted that Trevor Sefton is the more interesting person of the two, we must not entirely lose sight of the elder scion of the family—the "man of substance." He not only fulfilled his intention of getting rid of the "rickety" furniture, but he removed from the old house; not that he required or engaged a more commodious dwelling, but he desired to belong to a more fashionable neighbourhood. He had what to his own mind were highly satisfac-



tory reasons for all his proceedings; indeed, he would have felt ashamed of doing anything without a motive.

It was quite a bachelor residence that he selected, and he fitted it up in a corresponding style. Not that ladies were by any means excluded from its precincts; on the contrary, he gave very gay parties, and entertained them frequently. But, without his ever having said so, it was somehow understood that the wealthy stockbroker was "not a marrying man." Rather a 'vantage ground this from which to choose a wife! But there were many schemes floating in the busy brain of Charles Sefton, and the gaining a partner that should do honour to his name, grace an establishment, and bring him an increase of fortune was but one, and at that moment, perhaps, not the most important of them.

He had been entertaining four or five friends at dinner: a small party, but the appointments had been of the most choice and elegant description. The cook had appeared an absolute creator of appetising viands; and the wines had been pronounced unsurpassable. Nevertheless, the dainty pleasures of such a meeting must come to an end, and the guests had all departed save one. They did not know that the little *réunion* had been proposed with the expectation of it leading to the *tête-à-tête* which seemed to have come about in a perfectly accidental manner.

"You need not hurry away, my dear Mr. Joyce," exclaimed the host, stirring the fire, which, at his bidding, sent up a cheerful blaze; and, drawing a commodious, easy chair towards the hearth, for his guest, "you need not go, though it happens, so unfortunately, that our friends have evening engagements. It is quite early, I assure you; and, if it were not, we are by no means pledged, in this house, to roost with the birds, or rise at cock-crow."

The crackling fire, and the outstretched arms of the lounging chair, seemed to second the host's entreaty; and the two gentlemen settled in for a cosy chat. Over a fresh bottle of wine, ordered up from a very particular bin, the conversation warmed to an absolutely confidential pitch—that is, confidential for the parties concerned in it, both being a great deal too shrewd to let out a word, even in the melting after-dinner hours, that would not bear the next morning's reflection. And, as the



MR. WILLIAMS, M.P.

events I have to relate belong to the fifth decade of the nineteenth century, they did not forfeit the character of gentlemen by *Cassio's* offence—suffering “the enemy” to “steal away their brains.” Oh, no; the wine was only used as a good friend or servant.

“Depend upon it, my dear Sir,” said Mr. Sefton, “that the time is coming when the Railways of England will be so extended—will demand such an amount of capital, that they will become the vehicle of a National investment. Fortunes will be made by the clear-sighted, the long-sighted, and—”

“The lucky,” interrupted Mr. Joyce, with a smile.

“I apprehend that the clear-sighted and the long-sighted, figuratively speaking, are the lucky,” returned the other.

“Yes, if they have also prudence, caution, and self-control. But, to return to the subject of my daughter's fortune. I have not the least power over it, as I explained to you: it is in the hands of trustees until she becomes of age or marries. At the same time, I have that firm reliance on her word, that, though as a minor it might not be legally binding, I would fearlessly risk all upon it. She has just passed her twentieth birthday; it would not be very difficult to raise the money for a year, if she would consent; and, though certainly my entering on these speculations depends on her assistance, it appears to me that I should be able to add considerably to her property as well as to my own.”

“I have little doubt we should make her twenty thousand pounds, thirty. Surely you have influence to persuade her to your wishes?”

“I almost doubt it. My second marriage has separated Catherine from me in a painful degree; and though I well know feelings of dislike and suspicion towards Mrs. Joyce were first instilled into her mind by her mother's sisters, now that they are dead and gone, and my child once more under my roof, the evil impression still remains.”

“Somehow or other, stepmothers never are liked.”

“There is a most thankless office. I believe that the most perfect of her sex could scarcely escape censure in the fulfilment of it. The fact is, all the relatives of the first wife arm themselves for a conflict, which is ninety-nine times out of a hundred of their own seeking: they put themselves upon the defensive; determine not to allow any virtue, any merit in the living, as if such a concession would inflict purgatory on the ghost of the departed.”

Mr. Joyce spoke warmly, for his second wife was a sensible and amiable woman, and deserved both gratitude and affection, instead of the calumnies she had met.

“But is there no friend who might influence Miss Joyce?” asked Mr. Sefton.

“Upon my word,” he said, after a moment's pause, “upon my word I don't know any one she cares about, except a Miss Clifford, the governess to my younger children, with whom she has recently struck up a very warm friendship. In fact, lifting her out of her sphere, in a manner I do not altogether approve; for she is a nobody, I believe. Her father, unfortunately in business, died, leaving two or three girls to support their mother; the old story, of which there is a new version every day.”

“Ah, storks; there are plenty of them in the world.”

“Storks! What do you mean—I don't understand?”

“Why don't you know the natural history of the storks; those dutiful and affectionate creatures, that take such care of the old and feeble birds, and are held up as patterns of filial devotion in children's story-books, to edify the rising generation? But the simile is not mine; it has been bandied about this long time, though I do not think it has travelled into print yet.”

Neither of these men of the world would have given utterance to such an idea on any account, but they did not the less speculate in their own minds on the probability that the co-operation of a “stork” might, very possibly, be purchased: if not avowedly, by some dexterous stratagem.

(To be continued.)

FINE ARTS.

THE TOWN AND CASTLE OF HEIDELBERG. Engraved by T. A. PRIOR, from a Picture by J. M. W. TURNER, Esq., R.A. Published by the Engraver, 3, Elizabeth-place, Putney; and Griffiths, 121, Pall Mall.

This is Heidelberg, with the broad and transparent Neckar rolling at its feet, and backed by its fairy-land of wood and mountain. The summit of the latter is shrouded in an atmospheric veil, such as Turner paints with unearthly reality. We will, however, borrow the description from Goethe:

“The city, in its site and its whole environs, has one may say, something ideal, which we can only rightly give a conception of when we are taken from nature, and what they have infused into it. I wandered in recollection of former days over the lovely bridge, and to the right bank of the Neckar. There you see the city and the whole scene in their most fascinating features before you. The town is built along a narrow space between the mountains and the river; the upper city-gate abuts close upon the rocks, leaving only the width of the highway towards Neckar-Gemünd. Above the gate stands the old dilapidated Castle, in a state of vast and solemn half-decay. The way up to it marks itself out to the eye by a row of small houses gleaning through the trees and thickets, and is a pleasing object in the view, because it shows the connexion of the old Castle with the people and stirring city. Below this, the well-built church displays its bulk, and around it the city with its houses and towers, over which a thickly-wooded mountain heaves itself suddenly far above the Castle-hill, showing in huge patches the red rocks out of which the Castle was built. * * * The bridge from this point presents itself in a beauty, such as perhaps no other bridge in the world possesses. You see the Neckar flowing through its arches towards the level Rhine country, and the distant azure hills beyond the Rhine. On its right bank a wooded cliff with ruddy sides connects itself with the region of vineyards, and closes the view.”

The success with which the fine atmospheric effects of Turner have been multiplied by the engraver's burin, has long been recognised; and, the present performance will, in every respect, extend both painter's and engraver's fame. All that we have here to regret is the absence of colour: the exquisite skill with which the whole scene is depicted through a mist, is indescribably beautiful; and the supernatural shroud of the mountain—the fleecy forms and darkening hues that hang about the thickly-wooded height—are all triumphs of the engraver's art, appreciable in our descriptive columns. The grandeur of the Castle ruins and the minuteness with which its architectural character is preserved, is a merit of another class, from that displayed in portraying the solemn magnificence of this most beautiful and extensive ruin of Germany. Then, too, we have the street of little houses noticed by Goethe, ascending from the town to the Castle—“It is,” says Smirlock, “as if you saw Heidelberg, in procession, marching towards the sanctuary of its ruined palace. The Gelsberg, with its scanty remains of the still older castle, looks down upon it; and higher ascends the Heidelberg, to which the town owes its name, with its lovely woods and dashes of red rock; its lofty-rouned head, termed the Königstuhl, now ornamented with a light and lofty tower, in honour of the visit of the Emperor Francis II., called the Kaiserstuhl, and which, from Neuenheim, falls pleasantly on the eye. Rapidly flows the Neckar amongst its projecting granite rocks down to the bridge, where it gathers its waters, and thence, with fuller current, sweeps on, leaving its mountain-land behind it.”

The poetic feeling displayed by painter and engraver in this picture is evident at every touch: the bright bits in the foreground, and the blendings of light and shade throughout the harmonious whole, render this one of the finest works ever produced in the English school of engraving; an honour to the art of the country as well as to the single-handed enterprise of the engraver, who possesses the original—one of Turner's finest water-colour pictures. The size of the Engraving, we should add, is 21½ by 14½ inches.

IRELAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW LORD-LIEUTENANT IN DUBLIN.—The Earl of Besborough has arrived in Dublin. A Privy Council has been held at Dublin Castle, after which the Earl of Besborough was sworn in Lord Lieutenant. His Lordship was escorted by a guard of honour to the vice-regal Lodge, Phoenix Park. As his Excellency left the Castle-yard several hearty cheers were raised by the crowd assembled; a signal-rocket was sent up from the top of the Castle, and answered from the lodge in the park. The joy bells then sent forth a merry peal.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting of the Association on Monday, the Old Irelanders and the Young Irelanders were at issue. An excited dialogue took place between Mr. Meagher and Mr. O'Connell, the former having used the word “apostate” in reference to a gentleman who was supposed to have taken office under the Whigs. Mr. O'Connell said he should consider it unjust to prevent Repealers from taking office under the Whigs, but reiterated his determination to continue a peaceful agitation for Repeal. The Report of the Committee of the Repeal Association was read, explaining the objects of the body, and disclaiming all violence and physical force.

SHOCKING DEATH OF AN INFANT.—On Sunday evening last, about ten o'clock, an infant, aged one year and four months, son of a man named Thomas Smith, came by his death, at Rye, Suffolk, in the following shocking manner. From the evidence given at the inquest, it appeared that a police-officer, on passing the house, heard some one say the house was on fire; he entered, and found a cradle in flames, and heard a child cry. After throwing the burning clothes out of the house, he discovered the child near the fire-place; its clothes were all burnt off; a candlestick, and the remains of a candle were found in the cradle, which it is supposed the child pulled from the table, and thus caused the fire. The father and mother were both at a public-house at the time, having left the child alone in the house. Medical assistance was procured, but the child was literally burnt from head to foot. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental death, caused by the parents' negligence.

LITERATURE.

THE SCENERY AND POETRY OF THE ENGLISH LAKES. By CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D. Longman and Co.

In a very slight preface to this work, Dr. Mackay briefly describes its object—to combine the romantic history and poetry with the description of the scenery of “the Lake District.” The author is too much of an utilitarian to aim at superseding the ordinary guide-books in one respect: in his opening page, he quizzes “Mr. Wordsworth and his sonnets against steam,” and is elsewhere smart upon “Anti-Steam Poetry.” He starts with a day's stroll over the ancient town of Lancaster, visits and describes the mountains, lakes, forces, and torrents, of the district; gossips of its castles and monastic ruins; of his visit to Wordsworth; recollections of the lamented Southey; and ends, as he started, with antiquarian lore, in the romantic and poetic history of the border city of Carlisle. Taking Wordsworth as his text-book, Dr. Mackay discourses very pleasantly, making his book, with few exceptions, a fit companion for the educated tourist and seeker of the picturesque. With deeper reverence than that in his opening page, Dr. Mackay speaks of Wordsworth as “the presiding genius of the district,” and of “a plan which he seems to have formed, of allowing no object of interest or beauty within the compass of twenty-five or thirty miles around Rydal to escape the illustration of his pen.”

By this means, the interest of the district has been somewhat forestalled: nevertheless, Dr. Mackay writes with much vigour and cultivated feeling on the natural beauties of the district; though he is evidently no great respecter of antiquarian associations, or of such objects as are only recommended to notice by their extreme age. The main charm of the volume, we predict, will lie in its exquisite illustrations, some sixty in number, engraved by Thomas Gilks, from drawings by Harvey, McKean, D. Cox, W. C. Smith, Fennell, Dickes, and others; and, for picturesqueness of effect, rarely equalled. The work, too, is admirably printed.

SOYER'S COOKERY.—THE GASTRONOMIC REGENERATOR, A SIMPLIFIED AND ENTIRELY NEW SYSTEM OF COOKERY. By MRS. A. SOYER, of the Reform Club. Simpkin and Co.

The Kitchen of the Reform Club has been one of the sights of the Metropolis, to the privileged few, from the day of opening the palatial edifice in Pall Mall; and in no portion of Mr. Barry's superb design has the cognomen of the Club been more effectively carried out. Here we have none of the slovenly groups which the painters of still life have so picturesquely illustrated: such wanton waste is reformed altogether; the whole place is in “Heaven's first law,” and exemplifies M. Soyer's motto, “Cleanliness is the soul of the kitchen.” The reader will, probably, recollect that we engraved, in our first volume, a sectional view of this kitchen; a more complete adaptation of means to the end can scarcely be imagined. The visitors who flocked to inspect the *cuisine* became desirous of carrying away more of its system than they could retain in their *pericranium*, and hence the publication of the bulky volume before us, as M. Soyer tells us, “at the request of several persons of distinction.” And, all this has been accomplished within the last ten months, during which our *chef de cuisine* has furnished 25,000 dinners for the gentlemen of the Reform Club; 38 large dinner parties, comprising above 70,000 dishes; and has received 15,000 visitors to inspect the kitchen department.

The book is, from first to last, a most remarkable production, and evinces the zeal of the author in every branch of his art. It is not merely a book of receipts in cookery; but, as accessory to its perfection, the volume contains a minute description of the Reform Club Kitchen, (which has now been worked six years,) and the application of its arrangement to kitchens of every scale, from that of the patrician mansion to the humble one of the cottage. We agree with the author that such an important department deserves some little attention, “for food uncomformably prepared is almost always unwholesome, and consequently indigestible, not being cleanly prepared.” What would the luxurious Romans have given for such order: they attended so closely to these matters, as to watch their mulliet cooking in crystal; how Asinius Celer, who gave £65 for one of these sea wood-cocks, would have enjoyed a walk through the basement of the Reform Club.

The work opens with M. Soyer's New Mode of Carving, by which the carver may leave the meat, game, or poultry, fit to reappear at table in an inviting state.

Next are given Directions for Larding, in which the French method is simplified for inexperienced hands. Then follow the Seasons of Articles, eschewing them when out of, or before, their proper season. “How everything should be in Cooking,” contains the canons—the requisites of the art. This preliminary section concludes with a list of the number of stewpans and kitchen utensils required in kitchens of a certain scale—from that of the Reform Club to the bachelor's, and the cottage kitchen: these are two useful pages for “persons about to furnish.” The Table of Contents includes 200 Receipts for Sauces, Soups, Fish, Hors d'œuvres (dishes to be handed round), Removes, Flanes, Entrées; for Second Course, Roasts, Savoury Dishes, Vegetables, Entremets, and Removes. The several Instructions have none of the “roundabout” of the Mrs. Glass school, or the misleading gossip of Kitchener; but they are directly intelligible, and to the purpose.

The Appendix contains some *recherché* receipts, and the bill of a Lucullian dinner, lately given at the Reform Club: it comprises, according to the epicurean taste of the gentlemen who gave it, “the most novel, luxurious, and rare edibles to be obtained at this extravagant season” (May). The most expensive dishes were the mullets, the salmon, poulardes à la Nelson, and, above all, the crawfish, which, when dressed, cost seven guineas! The *carte*, by the way, contains a remarkable instance of railway transit: “at seven o'clock,” says M. Soyer, “the live Severn salmon was brought to me, it having just arrived direct from Gloucester, and was boiled immediately, being just ten minutes before the dinner was placed upon the table, and was eaten in its greatest possible perfection.” The *chef*, by the way, contemplated a most elaborate addition, in a dish of two dozen of ortolans, which he intended to have increased in as many truffles, and to have braised in a stock, in which Lacryma Christi formed an item; but a change in the weather prevented the arrival of the ortolans from Paris!

Next, is described the kitchen of the Reform Club, with a ground-plan and well-executed engravings of the several ingenious contrivances presented by this ingenious *batterie de cuisine*: thus, we have the ice-drawers and dresser; the vegetable boxes; the suspended frame for meat, game, &c.; the meat-safe; the pestle and mortar; the marble fish-slab; the charcoal stove and hot plate; the roasting range; the dinner-lift, by which the dishes are conveyed direct from the kitchen to the eating-room; the kitchen table, and steam-closet. The *roasting fire-place* is on a plan entirely new; the size is 7 feet wide, and 5 feet 6 in. high; the bars are perpendicular and vertical, opening at one end, and supported upon castors, which allows the cleaning of it with much more ease, and affords access for repairing the boiler without pulling down any of the works around it; at the back of the stove, in front of the boiler, are thick Welsh lumps, by which hot water can be obtained twenty-four hours after the fire is put out. The great advantage of this range is that, from the smallest bird to the largest joint, even a baron of beef, can be cooked to perfection, although there is only 4½ inches depth of coals. The broiling, too, can be done in a superior style, by means of a double gridiron suspended from an extending bracket, hooked over the top bar.

We must not omit to notice the new gas stove, with its separate compartments, pipes, and cocks, so that the whole fire or only one may be burnt. You obtain, also, the same heat as from charcoal the moment the gas is lit: it is a fire that never requires making up; it creates neither dust nor smell (except the gas should negligently be not properly turned off); and, by the last improvement, is also now quite free from smoke. With the aid of a new octagonal trivet, nine stewpans can be placed over, without the fear of upsetting either, some only simmering, and others boiling at the same time, which is invaluable, as by the gentle simmering, you are enabled to extract all the fat from soups or sauces, assisting in the clarification, and causing them to digest more freely. The economy of the gas stove in being lit and put out in a moment, and the absence of heat in the kitchen by its use, need not be insisted on.

Lastly, in the Reform Club Kitchen, is the bain marie, sink, hot plate, and rack for *sauté* pans; with the sink trap-ball, by which all stoppage of drains, and offensive effluvia are prevented.

Next are detailed the author's Kitchen at Home, and the Bachelor's Kitchen; both by aid of ground plans: and then a system of *cuisine bourgeoise*, or domestic cookery; in this is detailed the French *pot-au-feu*; “out of which earthen pot comes the favourite soup and bouilli, which has been overlastingly famed as having been the support of several generations of all classes of society in France; from the opulent to the poorest individuals, all pay tribute to its excellence and worth. No dinner in France is served without soup, and no good soup is supposed to be made without the *pot-au-feu*.” This chapter of the work is a cookery book, of itself.

Added are the author's new Pagodatique Entrée Dish; and several cleverly designed ornamental pieces.

As might be expected from a *chef de cuisine*, this work has been produced in season. Ibrahim Pacha has just left our shores with a grateful recollection of the luxuries of the Reform Club on his palate; and the public may, by means of the work before us, be initiated into the mysteries by which his Highness was thus right royally regaled in Pall Mall.

POEMS. By CAMILLA TOULMIN. Orr and Co.

The majority of these poems have already been printed in various periodical publications; but they are certainly entitled to rescue from such shadowy and fleeting fame, by reproduction in the more substantial form of a volume. They are penned in the right vein of poetic fervour, beneath which we trace a strong current of philanthropy, ever aiming to exalt the condition of humankind. Poets are too prone to deal with social wrongs in the opposite way, and to aggrivate, rather than seek to amend. There is, however, some excuse for the *iro* of the following stanzas, from one of Miss Toulmin's recent poems, “The Cry of the Felon,” suggested by Mr. Dickens's letter of “burning truth” on “Ragged Schools.”

Yest! shackle my limbs, and bind me fast,
Through the howling crowd to press,
Away to the Judgment Hall; at last
The Doom of my life I guess.
Think not the spasm that shoots through my frame
Is the quiver of wounded pride;
What hath the felon to do with shame,
Or the pang unto shame allied?
Ye are ranged as Foes—and my heart will
swell
With hate and a dull despair;
Though your laws compel that the Lie I tell
With a calm and truthful air.
Oh, where it not brave if I cheated you,
Ye Judge, and cold?
My this blood warms at the thought anew,
And the Lie grows strong and bold.

My world was a night—where Ignorance lay
Like a pall o'er my trampled heart;
I never knew childhood's careless day,
Nor aught that could joy impart.
Tell me not Power cannot touch this Wrong—
It hath skill to bring Me here;
It hath gold to feed the slippery tongue
Of my foe, the pleader there.
It hath strength to mould that marvel great—
An army of willing men;
And to rear castles in pride and state,
Above the vulgar ken.
Surely it were a lighter task
To assist a little gold!
Feed us, and Teach us, are all we ask,
And the Pauper YOUTH to mould!

BURNS'S FIRESIDE LIBRARY.

This cheap series has just been completed in twenty-one volumes; and a very attractive *home library* they form for the *cheffonier* shelf. In its course of publication, we have commended the series, both as regards the editorial selection of the works printed, their clever illustrations; and, altogether, the elegant yet economical fashion in which they have been presented to the public. Why! the cost of the entire collection of twenty-one volumes, a “family library” in itself, does not exceed the price of one of the quartos of old. It may be worth while to recapitulate the classification and subjects. The *Tales* predominate; there are twelve vols.—for all ages: thus, we commence with “Household Tales and Traditions” (Little Red Riding Hood, &c.); then a volume of “Fables,” new to most English readers; next, “Twelve Nights' Entertainments,” from various lands: three volumes of minor “Stories and Sketches,” till we reach six volumes of Tales from the German of Fontane, Hauff, Liesl, Grossi, and Pichler—a very galaxy of fairy romancers. Then we pass to five volumes of Ballads, Songs, and Metrical Tales, from English, Scottish, French, and German history; including some of the masterpieces of Schiller's muse. Three volumes of biographies are next on the list; these are a selection from Plutarch, and from the Worthies of England in past days, among which are a few excellently written “religious lives.” Lastly, is the Rev. Mr. Poole's volume on “Churches, their Arrangement, and Decoration,” from which all controverted points are omitted. On the illustrations of the Series, we can only remark that in no cheap publication within our memory has so much genius been concentrated: they are designed in true poetic and artistic spirit, and altogether belong to a higher school of art than has been hitherto developed in the embellishment of books for young readers.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR AUBREY DE VERE, BART.

This respected gentleman, whose death took place on the 5th instant, was only son and heir of the late Sir Vere Hunt, Bart., of Currah, county of Limerick, by Elinor, his wife, daughter of William-Cecil, Lord Glentworth, Bishop of Limerick, and assumed, by Royal license, in 1832, the surname and arms of DE VERE, to mark his descent from the marriage of Henry Hunt, Esq., of Gosfield, in Essex, High Sheriff of that county, with Jane, daughter of the Hon. Aubrey de Vere, second son of John, Earl of Oxford, who died in 1539. The family of Hunt was established in Ireland by Vere Hunt, Esq., an officer in Cromwell's army, who settled, in the year 1657, at Currah, county Limerick, and Glangoole, county Tipperary.

The deceased Baronet distinguished himself in literature, and was author of “Julian, the Apostate,” and the “Duke of Mercia,” dramatic poems, published in 1822 and 1823; and of “A Song of Faith,” and other poetic pieces, which appeared in 1842.

At the period of his decease, Sir Aubrey was in his 58th year. He married, 12th May, 1807, Mary, eldest daughter of Stephen Edward Rice, Esq., of Mount Trenchard, county Limerick, and sister of Lord Montague, by whom he has left issue, five sons: Sir Vere EDMUND DE VERE, the present Baronet; Stephen Edward, a Barrister; Aubrey-Thomas, author of “The Waldenses,” and other poems; William-Cecil, a naval officer; and Francis-Horatio; and one surviving daughter, Elinor-Jane-Alicia-Lucy, married to Robert O'Brien, Esq., fourth son of Sir Edward O'Brien, Baronet, of Dromoland, and brother of Mr. Smith O'Brien, the Member for the county of Limerick.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat have been on a very limited scale, yet the stands were fairly supplied with Monday's unsold samples. All descriptions met a very dull inquiry, and previous rates were with difficulty supported. The supply of foreign wheat was again large, owing to which the sale for that article was excessively heavy, at almost nominal figures. Grinding barley and the best parcels of malt moved off at late rates, but all other kinds were quite neglected. Owing to the continued influx of foreign oats the oat trade was heavy, and the quotations had a downward tendency. Beans, peas, and flour as last advised.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2830; barley, 1070; oats, 1250. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 7500. Foreign: wheat, 2070; barley, 3530; oats, 15,270. Flour, 1780 sacks; malt, 2410 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 56s; ditto white, 47s to 55s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s to 48s; ditto white, 50s to 55s; rye, —s to —s; grinding barley, 24s to 27s; distilling, 27s to 29s; malt, 30s to 32s; Lincolns, 30s to 32s; Norfolk malt, 50s to 55s; brown ditto, 50s to 52s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevalier, 61s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire best oats, 21s to 24s; potato ditto, 30s to 33s; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s to 25s; ditto, white, 22s to 26s; tick beans, new, 31s to 38s; ditto old, 35s to 38s; grey peas, 31s to 36s; mangle, 36s to 38s; white, 40s to 42s; boilers, 42s to 44s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 47s to 49s; Suffolk, 43s to 44s; Stockton and Yorkshires, 41s to 42s; per 280 lbs. Foreign—free wheat, —s to —s; Danzig, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s. In Bond.—Barley, —s to —s; oats, brown, —s to —s; ditto feed, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 25s to 28s; Baltic, 26s to 28s, per barrel.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

The Seed Market.—We have had several parcels of new rape, canary, and caraway seeds on offer; but they have commanded very little attention. The best linseed cakes (English) quoted last rates.

In all other articles, exceedingly little is doing. Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 46s. Homestead, 34s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 11s to 15s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 10s to 14s; white ditto, 10s to 12s. Tares, 7s 9d to 8s 3d per bushel. English Rapeseed, 42s to 43s per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 210 4s to 210 10s; ditto, foreign, 57 7s to 57 9s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, 45 5s to 45 5s per ton. Canary, 45s to 48s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 52s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat 52s 3d; barley, 27s 7d; oats, 24s 3d; rye, 33s 11d; beans, 37s 11d; peas, 35s 3d.

The Size of Week's Average.—Wheat, 52s 3d; barley, 27s 5d; oats, 23s 7d; rye, 33s 1d; beans, 35s 11d; peas, 34s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 5s 0d; barley, 4s; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 4s; beans, 4s 0d; peas, 4s 0d.

Tea.—This market still continues in a very inactive state, at barely last week's quotations.

Sugar.—All kinds of sugar—raw as well as refined—are heavy, and the prices may be considered 6d to 1s per cwt. lower. The supplies on offer are not so extensive.

Coffee.—In this article we have very few sales to report, yet the quotations rule about stationary.

Rice.—Bengal and the best Carolina has advanced 6d per cwt. In other kinds of rice a steady business is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 4s; clover ditto, £4 4s to £5 16s; oat straw, £1 10s to £1 12s; wheat straw, £1 12s to £1 14s per load. New meadow hay £2 6s to £3 6s per load.

Oils.—All descriptions of oil command very little attention, and the quotations have a downward tendency.

Potatoes.—New potatoes—the supplies of which are on the increase—are in good request, at from 5s to 12s per cwt.

Tallow.—The trade continues to purchase cautiously; yet previous rates are supported. P.T.O., on the spot, is selling at 41s 9d to 42s; and for delivery in the last three months, 41s 6d to 41s 9d per cwt. The supply of home tallow is large, and the net price is 39s 9d per cwt.

Provisions.—There has been a very steady demand for Irish butter this week, at fully the late advance in the quotations. English butter is in good request, at 9s to 9s 6d for Devon, and 10s to 10s 6d for Irish. The Bacon market is firm, at previous quotations. In hams, a good business is doing, yet we can notice no alteration in value. English cheese steady, at late rates. Eggs are in demand, at 6s to 6s 3d for Scotch, and 5s 6d to 6s 6d for French. Scotch butter goes off at 9s to 8s 4s per cwt. Dutch butter is heavy, at 9s to 9s 6s for the best Friesland, and 8s to 8s 4s for fine Holstein. Other kinds of provisions rule about stationary.

Spices (Friday).—Our market, owing to the favourable accounts which are almost daily reaching us from the plantations, continues in a very inactive state, at barely stationary prices. Duty, £140,000. Sussex pockets, 5s 0s to 5s 6s; Kent ditto, 5s 5s to 5s 10s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 5s 6s to 5s 15s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Adair's, 13s; newcast's, 15s 9d; Lambton, 15s 6d; Hartlepool, 14s; and Kellie, 15s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Although the supply of beasts on sale here, to-day, was limited, the best trade was in a very inactive state, and previous rates were barely supported. There were on offer 90 beasts, 240 sheep and lambs, and 10 calves from abroad. With sheep, we were fairly supplied, while the sale for them was firm, at full prices. Lambs—some were transacted, and the quotations were somewhat on the decline. The same may be said of pigs. Milch cows dull, at from £10 to £18 each.

For 8th, to sink the oil:—Course and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, 8s, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large course calves, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; neat small porkers, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; lambs, 5s 0d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 20s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 570; cows, 138; sheep and lambs, 11,310; calves, 407; pigs, 209.

Neigate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very strong general inquiry this morning on the following terms:—

For 8th, by the carcasses:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime ditto, 2s 10d to 2s 12d; prime small ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; small pork, 4s 2d to 4s 10d; lamb, 4s 10d to 5s 10d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The absence of all political excitement at home, and the tranquil aspect of foreign affairs, has, for the present, completely deadened speculation. The past week has scarcely witnessed a fluctuation of more than one quarter per cent in either the English or Foreign Market. At the commencement of the week, the Consol Market was tolerably firm, at 95½, 96 for Money, but the absence of business, and general dullness, caused a slight decline towards the close, Consols leaving off at 95½, for the Opening. The Exchequer Market has not fluctuated since Monday. The last price is 15 to 11 premium. Reduced closes at 96½ to 96. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 97½; Bank Stock, 208 to 209; and India Bonds, 22s premium.

The Foreign Market has scarcely varied a fraction in any of its usually most active stocks. Mexican, of which the new issue has just appeared in the market, did not suffer from the unfavourable news received on Wednesday. The new stock quotes 26½ to 27½. Spanish Passives advanced a turn on Tuesday, in consequence of a good purchase, and close at 5½. The Three per Cents have been, and remain at 36½. Dutch Four per Cent Certificates are 97½. The Two-and-a-half per Cents 59½. Colombian are 15½; Brazilian 8

be quoted, nor is an advance very probable, in the present state of the Money Market. The closing prices of the Shares last dealt in are subjoined:—
 Aberdeen, 8½; Birmingham and Gloucester, 131; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 4; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 10; Caledonian, 13½; Derby and Crewe, 6; Direct Manchester (Remington's), 4; Direct Northern, 1; Eastern Counties, 24½; Ditto, New, 8½ pm; Ditto, Perpetual, 4½ pm; Ditto, York Extension, 2; Goole, Doncaster, and Sheffield, 8½; Grand Junction, Quarter Shares, 27; Great North of England, New, 60; Great Western, 152; Do., 4; Shares, 22½; Do., Fifths, 33½; Guildford, Fareham, and Portsmouth, 5½; Lancaster and Carlisle New, 10; Leeds and Bradford, 65; Leicester and Bedford, 8 dis.; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 14; London and Birmingham, 228; Ditto Quarters, 30½; Ditto Fifths, 22½; London and Blackwall, 94; London and Brighton, 66½; Ditto Fifths, 42½; London and Croydon, 23½; London and Greenwich, 94; London and South Western, 79; London and York, 2; Ditto Half Shares, 1; Manchester and Leeds, Quarters, 9½; Ditto Extension, 2½ pm; Manchester and Birmingham, —; Ditto Quarter Shares (C), 10½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3; Manchester and Southampton, 1½; Midland, New, 40; Newcastle and Dirlington Junction, New, 11½; Ditto New Branding, 45½; Newcastle and Berwick, 26½; Norfolk, 28; North British, Carlisle Extension, 2½; Northern and Eastern, 75; North Kent and Direct Dover, 1½; North Staffordshire 3½ pm; Portsmouth Direct, 4½; Preston and Wyre, 3½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 23; Shropshire Union, 1½ dis.; South Midland, 4 dis.; South Eastern and Dover, 45½; Ditto New (iss. at £2. 10. 1) 22½; Do., New (do. £3. 6s. 8d. No. 2), 16; Do., New (do. £3. 10s. 3d. No. 3), 20½; Do., New (do. £15. No. 4) 3½; South Wales, 1½; West Riding Union, 2½ p; York and Carlisle, 3½; York and North Midland, Scarborough Branch, 50; Ditto Selby, 7½; Ditto Extension, 35½; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 13½; Boulogne and Amiens, 12½; Demerara, 2½; Dutch Rhineish, 6½; Luxembourg, 2; Namur and Liege, 3½; Northern of France Constituted, 13½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 8½; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 5½; Rouen and Havre, 28.

SATURDAY.—Although some animation existed yesterday in the Consol Market, no alteration occurred in quotations, with the exception of Exchequer Bills, which were a point lower. The Foreign and Share Markets remained unaltered.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 14.

Under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, appointing Henry Charles Duke of Norfolk to be Master of the Horse to her Majesty.

CROWN-OFFICE, JULY 14.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of the Tower Hamlets—Charles Richard Fox, Esq., Surveyor-General of her Majesty's Ordnance.
 Borough of Litchfield—Andrew Rutherford, Esq., Lord Advocate of Scotland.
 Town of Perth—The Honourable Fox Maule, Secretary at War.
 Borough of Halifax—The Right Honourable Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
 Borough of Taunton—The Right Honourable Henry Labouchere.
 Borough of Greenwich—James Wilton Deans Dundas, Esq., one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
 City of Gloucester—Captain the Honourable Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
 City of Chester—John Jervis, Esq., her Majesty's Attorney-General.
 Borough of Evesham—The Right Hon. Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill, commonly called Lord Marcus Hill, Comptroller of her Majesty's Household.
 Borough of Tiverton—The Right Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
 Borough of Devonport—The Right Honourable Sir George Gray, Bart., one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
 Borough of Manchester—The Right Honourable Thomas Milner Gibson, Vice-President of the Board of Trade.
 Borough of Plymouth—Hugh Fortescue, Esq., commonly called Viscount Ebrington, one of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury.
 BANKRUPTCY.—G. S. WHITEHEAD, Fleet-street, hosier. F. BELLONI, Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, clock and watchmaker. W. HUNDEY, Stamford-bridge, Fulham-road, builder. A. GILLILLAN, County-street, draper. R. SPONNER, Birmingham-street, Strand, hosier. F. C. GRAY, Molesworth-street, Dalston, Middlesex, lodging-house-keeper. T. WALLIS, Chelsea, plasterer. W. H. OSBORN, the younger, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, silversmith. G. GOLDEN and A. H. LAFARGUE, Gould-square, Crutched-friars, ship owners. W. H. PEASE, J. R. PEASE, and W. H. THOMPSON, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, wool merchants. W. GROVES, Huntingdon, grocer. D. MACLEAN, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor, brickmaker. J. GARNER, sen., and R. GARNER, jun., Leeds, fax manufacturers. T. READ, Manchester, cigar dealer. J. B. WALTERS, Bakewell, Derbyshire, surgeon. E. C. NICHOLLS, Bristol, broker.
 SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. ROBERTSON, jun., Glasgow, merchant. ISABELLA ENNY, Deauville, Peabody. W. PROVAN and Co., Paisley, spirit merchants.

FRIDAY, JULY 17.

ADMIRALTY, JULY 7.

Corps of Royal Marines: Sergeant-Major G. Dibben to be Quartermaster.
 COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE QUEEN.
 The Royal Cornwall and Devon Militia: Captain W. Ward to be Adjutant.
 COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.
 Herefordshire Militia: J. Morris to be Surgeon.
 Argyle and Bute Militia: W. Robertson, Esq., to be Captain, vice C. V. Stuart, Esq.
 BANKRUPTCY.—ANNULLED.—E. WEEKS, King's-road, Chelsea, hothouse builder. D. JOHNSTON, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Lancashire, joiner.
 BANKRUPT.—D. KEMPTON, Berners-street, bed and mattress-manufacturer. R. H. EASUM, Commercial-road-east, rope-maker. J. BENSTEAD, Fleet-street, hosier. E. BOULT, Islington, grocer. E. HODGES, Circus-street, New-road, Army-vault, victualler. W. HUNT, High-street, Marylebone, printer. C. W. GRAHAM, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, merchant. W. H. BROWN, Stourport, Worcestershire, maltster. R. COOK, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, surgeon. R. HODSON, Everton, Nottinghamshire, farmer. E. HANKS, Leeds, grocer. J. SEATON, Frickey-cum-Clayton, Yorkshire, farmer. R. PRIESTLEY, Manchester, grocer. J. L. BUTLER, Liverpool, coal-merchant.
 SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. PUGB, Edinburgh, chemist. W. WILSON, Whiteclough, Lanark, cattle-dealer. T. CONNIE, Clackmannan, grocer. J. REID, Edinburgh, boot and shoe maker.

BIRTHS.

At No. 5, Carlton-terrace, the Countess of Galloway, of a son.—At Brighton, the lady of Jacob Montefiore, Esq., of a son.—At Gravesend, the Countess of Galloway, of a daughter.—At Clapham, the lady of Robert Dickson, M.D., of a daughter.—At Clapham, the lady of Major William Soltau Pitts, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Pancras Church, Freeman William Cox, Esq., to Catherine Jane, the eldest daughter of St. John Chiverton Charlton, Esq.—At Kilmore, John Edward Vernon, Esq., to Miss Harriet Leslie, youngest daughter of the Lord Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Arlough.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, M. G. Laing Meason, Esq., to the Hon. Eliza Molyneux, eldest daughter of the Hon. G. B. Molyneux.—At St. Mary's, Marylebone, James Grace, Esq., to Emma, second daughter of the late Alexander Brodie, D.D.

DEATHS.

At Lower Clapton, Mary, widow of the Rev. T. Clements.—At Norfolk-street, Strand, John Paterson, Esq., aged 84.—On the 8th instant, the Rev. Isaac Bridgman, M.A., minister of St. John's Chapel, Walworth.—At Clapham, Sarah, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Salmon.—At Clapham, Maria Cole, Reine, the daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Salmon, of his age, William Frederick Brown, Esq., late High Sheriff of the County of Bedford.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—M. PERROT most respectfully informs the Nobility, Patrons to the Opera, his Friends, and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY Next, JULY 23, 1846, when will be performed, for the Last Time this Season, Bellini's celebrated Opera, I PURITANI. Principal Characters: Elvira, Mme. Grist; Giorgio, Sig. Lablache; Arturo, Sig. Mario; and Riccardo, Sig. Fornasari. To conclude with an entirely new and original Ballet Divertissement, in three tableaux, by M. Perrot, the music by Pugnani, entitled LES TRIBULATIONS D'UN MAÎTRE DE BALLET. The scenery by Mr. Charles Marshall. The principal parts by Mlle. Tagliani, Mlle. Cerito, Mlle. Louise Tagliani, Mlle. Petit Stephan, and Mlle. Lucile Grain, Mlles. Honore, Marie, Demelise, Cassan, Julien, and Lamoureux; M. St. Leon, M. Gosselin, M. Venera, M. Goulet, M. Bertrand, M. Di Mattia, and M. Perrot. In the course of the ballet, for the first time, a new and original Grand Pas, composed expressly for this occasion by M. Perrot, to be entitled LE PAS DES DESIRS, by Mlle. Tagliani, Mlle. Lucile Grain, Mlle. Louise Tagliani, and Mlle. Cerito; M. St. Leon and M. Perrot. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven o'clock; the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—M. JULLIEN'S GRAND BAL MASQUE, MONDAY NEXT, JULY 20.—M. Jullien has the honour to announce that his GRAND BAL MASQUE (the only one this season) will take place on Monday Next, July 20. Every preparation is being made to render this Entertainment in every respect equal, if not superior, to M. Jullien's former Balles. The decorations, both illuminative and floral, will be on a scale of profuse grandeur; and the Band, as the Orchestra du Palais, will be perfect in its execution.—Tickets for the Ball, 10s. 6d. The price of admission for spectators (for whom the audience portion of the Theatre will be, as before, set apart), will be as on former occasions, viz.—Dress Circles, 5s.; Boxes, 3s.; Lower Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes from £3. 3s. upwards. Persons taking Private Boxes will have the privilege of passing to and from the Ball-room without extra charge.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BARRY.—Under the special Patronage of her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal.—Overflowing Houses!—Unsurpassed Success of the present Brilliant Entertainments!—Monday next, and during the week, the Grand Military Hippo-Dramatic Spectacle of THE SIKH INVASION, or our Indian Victories of 1846; introducing the whole Sand and Company. Novel and Unique SCENES of the ARENA, by the British, French, and German Armies, aided by the Immortal Clowns, Wallett and Ewens. The whole concluding with an Equestrian Melo Drama. For particulars see bills of the day. Box-office open from 11 to 5. Commence each evening at 7. Lovers in the Art of Riding daily.—Stage-Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

COLOSSEUM—LONDON BY NIGHT.—NOTICE.—The Nobility and Gentry are most respectfully informed, the Colosseum will remain open during the Season, until Eleven o'clock, and that the atmospheric effects in the marvellous Pantheon of London by Night, will take place every half hour. Grand Orchestral Organ, from Three till Five; and Light till Half-past Ten. Holiday Prices continued.
 DAY EXHIBITION. Pantheon of London—Museum of Sculpture—Conservatories—Aviary—Classic Ruins—Mont Blanc and Mountain Torrent, &c., &c.
 EVENING EXHIBITION. London by Night—Museum of Sculpture—Conservatories, and Flower Show, brilliantly illuminated—Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent, represented by Moonlight.—Open from Ten till Half-past Five, and Half-past Seven till Eleven. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. BRAUVELL.

VAUXHALL OPEN EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT SATURDAY.—An entire change of the Scenes in the Circle.—Extraordinary and Astonishing feats of Horsemanship by Louise Tourniere, Madame Klatt, and Messrs. Bonetti, Benedetti, Ferdinand, and Francois Tourniere.—Grand Concert.—Mr. A. Lee, Conductor.—Singing by the old favourite Sinclair, and the new favourites, Mr. Binge, Mrs. Aveling Smith, and Mrs. John Roe.—Diavolo's Descent on a Fiery Dragon.—The Gorgeous Chinese Procession.—Firing of the Mountain Dragon Turret.—Magnificent Illuminations and Astonishing Fireworks.
 On WEDNESDAY Next, the 22nd inst., A GRAND DRAMA, when the Concert will consist of the Irish Melodies, by Tom Moore, the "Band of Erin," and a Selection of Music, adapted to the occasion. "Erin go Bragh," in Lamps, and Fireworks, with other novelties.
 On WEDNESDAY, the 29th, under Distinguished Patronage, A SCOTTISH FETE, on which occasion many gentlemen connected with the Highland Society have expressed their intention of visiting the Gardens in the Costume of the various Clans. THE CONCERT will be purely Scotch. Arrangements, of an extensive nature, are in progress, the full particulars of which will be duly announced.—Doors open each evening at 8.—Admission 2s.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—The Celebrated Brussels Opera Company, under the immediate patronage of the King of the Belgians, has commenced a series of Performances with Meyerbeer's Grand Opera of "The Huguenots," which has been received with the greatest enthusiasm by crowded and fashionable audiences. Nights of Performing this week—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. On Tuesday, will be produced Meyerbeer's celebrated Opera, "Robert le Diable," in which the eminent artists, Madame Labarre and Madame Julie, M. M. Labarre, Zeiger, and Boulo, will appear.—Doors open at Seven; Opera commences at Half-past Seven.

WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY NEXT, the 25th inst., the TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Now open at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace.
 JAS. FAHEY, Secretary.

CREMORNE GARDENS, CHELSEA.—THE NASSAU BALLOON.—Mr. CHARLES GREEN has the honour to announce an ASCENT with ten or a dozen friends, in the above named stupendous and wonderful aerial machine, on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 20, 1846. In consequence of the immense success of the Public Breakfast and Morning Concert, entitled Ranelagh Revived, or 100 Years Ago, that magnificent entertainment will be repeated on WEDNESDAY, JULY 22nd, 1846. The Magnificent Grounds, Park, Maze, Shrubberies—the Banqueting Hall, its superb and lofty Galleries—the newly-erected Lavender Bowers, and the Million—and one natural attractions of this truly Noble Domain, are thrown open to the Public, for Promenade and Inspection, every Sunday, at Half-past Four o'clock. No charge is made for admission, but every visitor is expected to take a Refreshment Card to the amount of Sixpence.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A new and Interesting Lecture, by Dr. RYAN, on the PHENOMENA and EFFECTS of HEAT and COLD, at Half-past Three Daily; and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Nine o'clock. Professor BACHOFNER'S LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, a brilliant experiments, daily. MACINTOSH'S REVOLVING ENGINE, COLEMAN'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE for ascending and descending inclined Planes, FAIRBANKS' ARCHIMEDEAN RAILWAY, the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, all in action. HALLETT'S ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY VALVE. The OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, exhibiting a fine Collection of Living Objects. A beautiful Picture of the CHAPEL in the CONVENT of St. CATHERINE, near Jerusalem, by Mr. Charles Smith, is one of the Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS just introduced. Admission, 1s; Schools Half-price.

THE COMING HOME. JUST OUT, PRICE EIGHTEEN-PENCE. A COMIC PANORAMA, DRAWN BY LEECH. London: ACKERMANN and Co., Strand; RENNELL and KIRKMAN, 12, Budge-row; EWING, Amen Corner; WESTLEY, 163, Strand; DORLING, Epsom; and all Booksellers.

THE JEWISH COOKERY.—Just Published in 18mo., cloth, price 6s. Jewish and Modern Cookery. With a Collection of Valuable Recipes and Hints relating to the Toilette. Edited by A. LADY. T. and W. HOOPER, Publishers, 29, New Bond-street, London; and to be had of all Booksellers.

MARTIN, THE FOUNDLING; or, The Adventures of a Valet de Chambre, EUGENE RUE'S new Novel, appears regularly in the FAMILY HERALD, the most popular periodical of the day—a successful attempt to blend wisdom with cheerfulness, and utility with entertainment. Order No. 168, or Part 39. All Booksellers and News-Agents sell the FAMILY HERALD.

DR. MADDOCK ON DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND HEART. "We seriously recommend all persons who are predisposed to, or are suffering under these complaints, to consult his able work. The treatment pointed out is at once novel, simple, and natural, and is undoubtedly highly efficacious."—Literary Journal.—Third Edition, price 5s. 6d.—SIMPIN and MARSHALL, Paternoster-row.

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID; addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic. By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c. Sherwood, 23, Paternoster-row; Carvalho, 147, Fleet-street; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Mann, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

THE PIANO; or, Cabinet of Vocal and Instrumental Music, No. 8, contains:—"Trio bithen my Love," a favourite ballad sung by Mr. Allen, music by Robert Gyllott. The "Seguidilla," the celebrated Spanish dance, as danced at the Opera, arranged by D. Corri. The "Gondolier," a favourite song, sung by Mr. W. Harrison, at Drury Lane Theatre, with an accompaniment by Mariani. "British Triumphs in India," composed by R. Philipps, a splendid descriptive piece, embracing the military exploits of our gallant countrymen during the war in the Peninsula, &c. Sixteen Pages of full-sized Music for 1s. Published by DECOMBE, 10, Middle-row, Holborn.

CONTINENTAL TRAVEL. FRANCE. To be followed by Northern Italy—Switzerland—Rhensia—Germany—Belgium, and also Southern Italy—Central Germany; forming Nos. 16, 17, and 18, of THE TOPIC, a new weekly periodical, price Three pence each number. The articles by writers of eminence.
 * * Information of the climate and circumstances of every place worthy of note, will be found in these brief but comprehensive papers; which, together, form a very excellent guide to persons contemplating foreign travel, or desirous of information relative to places now universally visited.—C. MITCHELL, Rod Lion-court, Fleet-street; and at all the railway stations.

HERR FISCHER'S SONGS.—The Music, with the German Words and English Translations, by GEORGE SOANE, A.B., elegantly printed in Music Folio, for the Family Piano-forte, only Three pence each, in THE MUSICAL TREASURY. The Standard Bazaar, and by Henry's on the Rhine, now ready. DAVISON, Water-street, leading from Blackfriars-bridge, towards the Temple, of whom may be had, gratis, Lists of above 300 Piano-forte Pieces, vocal and instrumental. Recently issued—Lucy Nield, and the Buffalo Gals, 3d. each; The May Queen, the two parts, 3d.; Stradella Quadrille, Crowned Jewels Quadrille, Ethiopian Quadrille, or the Melodies of the Serenaders, and the celebrated Lancers Quadrille, 3d. each; the best Vocal Pieces from Stradella, in 4 three-penny sheets; the Overture, 6d.; Fantasia on El Tanti Field, 3d.; Maid Marian's Song, Queen Catherine's Death-bed, and Robin Hood is Lying Dead, three original songs, by E. J. Loder, 3d. each.

D'AUBIGNE'S REFORMATION, price 6s., is now ready, in post 8vo., cloth. Also, OLIVER and BOYD'S STANDARD EDITION of the Four Vols., being the only English Edition corrected and authenticated by the Author. Large Type, with Autograph, post 8vo., cloth. Price of the whole, 14s. Extensive additions, not hitherto published, have been made by Dr. D'Aubigne to this Edition; and, in a new Preface, written expressly for it, he says—"I have revised this translation line by line, and word by word; and I have restored the sense wherever I did not find it clearly rendered. It is the only one, gratis, have corrected. I declare, in consequence, that I acknowledge this translation as the only faithful expression of my thoughts in the English language; and I recommend it as such to all my readers.—OLIVER and BOYD, Edinburgh; SIMPIN, MARSHALL, and Co., London.

CONSTIPATION DESTROYED; or, Exposition of Natural, Simple, Agreeable, and Infallible Means, not only of Overcoming, but also of Completely Destroying Habitual Constipation, without using either purgatives or any artificial means whatever (discovery recently made in France by M. Watson) followed by numerous certificates from eminent physicians and other persons of distinction. Free by post, 1s. 6d. Sold by JAMES YOUNG and Co., Tea-Dealers, 48, Ludgate-hill, London, and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

COINS OF ANCIENT EGYPT, GREECE, AND ROME.—PETER WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins and Medals, 46, Strand, London, has just published a short catalogue of his coins and medals which can be had by post, by sending Broughtons, a list of the French Revolution, 1s.; Ancient Roman Brasses, with good portraits of the Emperors, 1s.; and the Coins of the Emperors, 2s. and 3s. 6d. each. Coins sent by post. Coins, &c., bought, sold, and exchanged; Valued, Catalogued, &c.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiarly tonic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Bette's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, 51, Lamb's Conduit-street.

HOBBS' IMPERIAL BLACKING has no unpleasant smell; its lasting polish equals patent leather; it softens the upper leather, prevents it cracking, and alleviates the pain of corns and tender feet. In bottles, 4s. St. James's-street, London, and LEXINGTON, 81, Chancery-lane, Edinburgh. Duncan, 30, Prince-street, Dublin. Hodges and Son, Westminster-street.—Also, HOBBS' EMERALD WATERPROOF WAX, for shooting and fishing boots; which, after thirty years' constant use, has proved to be the only composition which renders boots and shoes thoroughly waterproof. In bottles, 6s.

LADIES before leaving Town would be thoroughly repaid by calling at NUNN'S, who has very considerably reduced the price of his acknowledged reasonable and useful Stock of French, German, and Italian, Hosiery, Shirts, Shirts, Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Lace Visites, &c.; also, Dress, Bonnet, and Night Caps, all shapes, makes, and prices. Amongst a number of other articles that may be mentioned as worthy of notice, is a quantity of imitation Old Point Laces, almost equal to the real, with this difference—what would cost 10s. a yard, can be obtained for 10d. About 500 in French, and immense Stock of new-made Stockings, at 2s. each—yes, 2s.!!—MARTIN NUNN, 259, Regent-street.

THE SUMMER RIDE OR PROMENADE.—The peculiar virtues of C. and A. OLDRIE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA completely removes the difficulty experienced by ladies in preserving their ringlets after exercise. Its use so invigorates the hair, that it grows previously to the most delicate of card, rapidly requires a vigorous which maintains in permanent ringlets the head-dress of the most persevering rotator of the ball-room, the ride, or the promenade. Its efficacy in preserving, strengthening, and renewing the hair has become a matter of notoriety among all civilized nations.—3s. 6d., 6s., and 12s. per bottle. No other prices. Oldridge's Balm, 1, Wellington-street, the second house from the Strand.

BUTLER'S TASTELESS SEIDLITZ POWDER, in one Bottle.—This useful aperient preparation, besides forming an equally efficient, and far more agreeable draught than that produced with the common Seidlitz Powders, is made in much less time, and with infinitely less trouble. To allay fever or thirst, a teaspoonful in water, forms a most refreshing saline draught. Being enclosed in a bottle, it will remain unimpaired by humidity during the longest sea voyage or land journey. Sold at 2s. 6d. the bottle (which is enclosed in a case, and accompanied by a measure and spoon), by the Proprietors, BUTLER and HARDING, Chemists, 4, Chancery-lane, corner of St. Paul's, London; and may be obtained of J. SAMPSON, 150, Oxford-street; DAVENPORT and STRIMAN, 30, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and also of their Agents in every part of the kingdom. * * Be careful to order "Butler's" Tasteless Seidlitz Powder, and to observe the address.

LONDON and BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—GOODWOOD LACIES.—EXTRA TRAINS, by which Passengers can insure being in time on the Race Course, will be despatched as follows from London Bridge, calling at Reigate about forty minutes afterwards.

FARES.			
	First.	Second.	Third.
At 6.30 A.M., with First, Second, and Third Class Carriages, arriving at Brighton at 10 A.M.	12s. 6d.	9s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
At 7 A.M., with do. do. do., 10.30 A.M.	12s. 6d.	9s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
At 8 A.M., Express, with First and Second Class Carriages, arriving at Brighton at 10.45 A.M.	12s. 6d.	9s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
At 8.30 A.M., an Express with First and Second Class Carriages, taking passengers to Reigate from the South-Eastern Railway, arriving at Brighton at 11.15 A.M.	12s. 6d.	9s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
FROM DUTTON STATION.			
At 5 P.M., with First, Second, and Third Class Carriages, arriving at Brighton at 10.15 P.M.	12s. 6d.	9s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
At 6.30 P.M., with do. do. do.	12s. 6d.	9s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
At 8 P.M., Express, with First and Second Class Carriages, arriving at Brighton at 10.15 P.M.	12s. 6d.	9s. 6d.	6s. 6d.

Extra Trains will not be issued by the Extra Trains.
 The ordinary Down Train at 7.0 A.M., will call at all the Stations, as will also the ordinary Up Train leaving Chichester at 5.14 P.M. The ordinary 7.0 P.M. Up Train from Chichester will call at Drayton, and all Stations, and proceed through to London.
 An Extra Train will start from Drayton and St. Leonards Station at 9.0 A.M.
 Parties arriving early may secure Compartments in the Carriages, but not otherwise.
 London Terminus, 15th July, 1846. T. J. BUCKTON, Secretary.

AIR-GUNS AND AIR CANES.—An entirely New and further Improved Assortment of these portable and silently-destructive weapons now on sale adapted by REILLY, Junr., for killing Rabbits, Snakes, Foxes, &c., with ball, and bird, with shot, fish with harpoons, &c. &c., from 55s. each.—REILLY, Gun-Maker, 316, Holborn.

MINERALOGY, CONCHOLOGY, and GEOLOGY.—Mr. TENNANT, Mineralogist to her Majesty, 149, Strand, London, has lately received an extensive Assortment of SHELLS, MINERALS, and FOSSILS. He arranges Elementary Collections, which will greatly facilitate the study of these interesting branches of science; and also gives Private Instruction in Geological Mineralogy.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Switzer manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

SILVER PLATE for the DINNER and TEA TABLE.—A Pamphlet is published containing Drawings and Lists of Prices of Silver Spoons and Forks, Tea and Coffee Services, and all the articles of silver required in family use. It may be had gratis, or will be sent postage free to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies. A. B. SAYORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank).

ROMAN CAMEOS.—Recently Received, a few ROMAN Cameos, by some of the best Italian artists; the subjects consisting of the Graces—Hebe, Rebecca at the Well, and various Classical and Historical Designs. They are mounted in Gold, as Brooches. The price from 20s. to 6 guineas each, and upwards.—A. B. SAYORY and SONS, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the statue of the Duke of Wellington.

EDUCATION.—The Sons of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Professional Gentlemen, are prepared by Mr. E. POCOCKE for the Universities, East India College, and Professional Life in general. Ready access is granted to a well-selected Library; and the Oriental Students have the additional advantage of numerous MSS., especially in the Persian and Arabic. A prospectus and view of the house may be had on application to the Principal, Mr. E. POCOCKE, Arno's Court, Brinsford, between Bath and Bristol.

B E D F E A T H E R S.
 Mixed 1s. 6d. per lb. Best Foreign Grey Goose .. 2s. 6d. per lb.
 Grey Goose 1s. 4d. Best Irish White ditto 2s. 6d.
 Foreign 1s. 8d. Best Dantale ditto 3s. 6d.
 HEAL and SON, 196, opposite the Chapel, Tottenham-court-road.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's New Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes, Bookcases, Chests, &c.; strong Japan Cash Boxes, and Dried Boxes, of all sizes, fitted with the Detector Locks.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS and GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, Kitchen ranges, fire-irons, iron bedsteads, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned trunks, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire works, for verandahs, lawns, &c., and flower-stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.

CHILDREN'S and INVALIDS' CARRIAGES.—Invalids' Wheel Chairs, from £3 to £35, with hoods, second-hand as well as new; Spinal and Self-Acting Chairs, Children's Chaises, vis-a-vis Waggon, Phaetons, Harbaches, &c., from 10s. to 20 guineas. Immense and varied collection on sale or hire, at INGRAM'S Manufactory, 23, City-road, Finsbury-square.—N.B. Illustrated Catalogue.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. ROWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery Rooms.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices, for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Warehouse, 28, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above 45s. sent throughout England carriage paid.
 John Capper and Son's General Family Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

A SCOTCH TWEED GOTHIC JACKET FOR 30s.—This Jacket, which is well suited to be worn by Gentlemen when shooting, angling, in the library, or country ramble, is made to measure, in a first-rate style of fit and workmanship, for 30s. best ditto, ditto, 35s.—AT GRAYES'S, fashionable tailor and trowers maker, 313, High Holborn.

TROWERS! TROWERS!! TROWERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowers' Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, has the pleasure to announce, that he is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

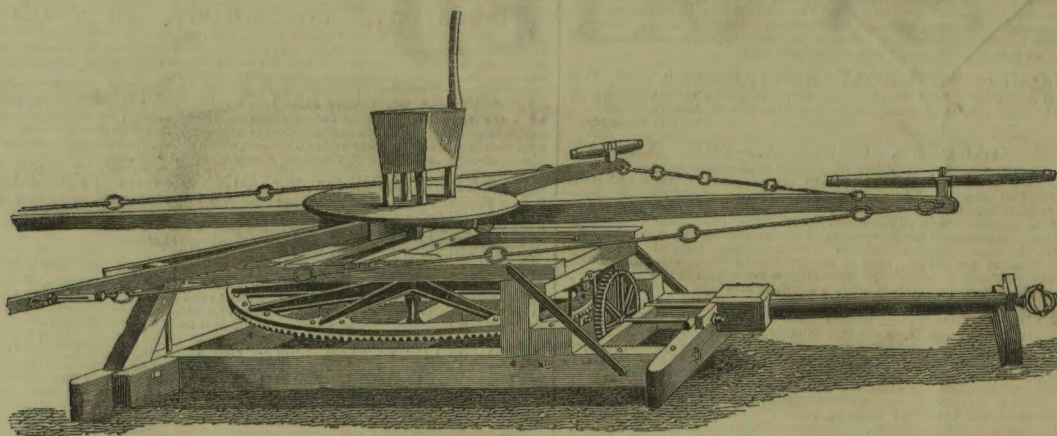
REGISTERED PALETOT OF LLAMA CLOTH.—This Garment, mostly used as an Overcoat, is, during the hot weather, both in this country and abroad, worn without another coat; the same one will happily suit both purposes. To its gentlemanly appearance and moderate price, joined to the peculiar elasticity and lightness of the material, may be ascribed the cause of its being universally a public favourite. It can be bought only of the Patentes in London, and care should be taken to observe that whether supplied by Agents in shops, or sent by post, the name of the Patentee is on the inside of the collar, each are stamped on the inside, H. J., and D. NIGOLL, 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF OVER COATS, for the SUMMER; also SHOOTING JACKETS.—The reputation of these well known garments has been so long established that they now need no other recommendation. For quality, workmanship, style, a quality gentleness, and, respectively appearance, lightness, convenience, moderate cost, durability, and especially for being really waterproof (and not as in name only), they are unquestionably still unrivalled, notwithstanding the numerous competitors their well-known extensive sale has produced. By royalty and a long list of noblemen and gentlemen of the highest rank and title they have long been patronized. Made only by W. BERDOE, tailor and over coat maker, 62, Cornhill (north side), and shortly at 96, New Bond-street.

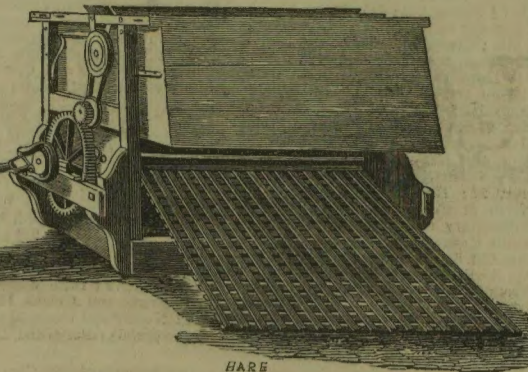
FOR THE HAIR.—DAWSON'S AUXILIARY.—This Long-established public favourite is the only sure means of restoring hair when bald or grey, and of giving a graceful beauty to unsightly hair. 3s. 6d., 2s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle. A saving in the larger bottles. Also, DAWSON'S DEFLATORY removes unsightly hairs from any part of the skin, without the least unpleasantness or alteration of the skin's surface. 3s. 6d. and 6s. Sold by most respectable chemists and perfumers. Beware of base imitations under other names.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This elegant preparation, an original formula of the late Dr. Gowland, for all impurities of the Skin, continues to maintain a reputation

GREAT MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—PRIZE IMPLEMENTS.



GARRETT'S PATENT FOUR-HORSE BOLTING THRASHING MACHINE.—PRIZE £5.

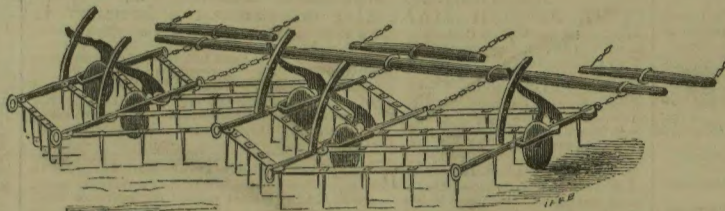


HARE

The following is a list of the Implements for which prizes were awarded by the Judges appointed by the Society:—

	£
Best plough adapted to heavy land (Mr. John Howard)	10
Best plough adapted to light land (Mr. J. Howard)	10
Best drill for general purposes, and also for distributing compost in a moist or dry state (Mr. Hornsby)	15
Best turnip drill on the flat, and also for distributing compost in a moist or dry state (Mr. Hunter)	10
Best turnip drill on the ridge, and also for distributing compost in a moist or dry state (Mr. Teasdale)	10
Best scarifier (Mr. Crosskill)	10
Best chaff-cutter (Mr. Cornes)	10
Best machine for making draining-tiles or pipes (Mr. Scragg)	20
Best harrow (Mr. Coleman)	5
Best drill presser, depositing manure and seed (Mr. Hornsby)	10
Best churn (Mr. Robinson)	5
Best weighing machine for farm produce and live cattle (Mr. James)	10
Best steaming apparatus for roots (Mr. Robinson)	5
Best skim or paring plough (not sufficient merit)	5
Best subsoil pulverizer (Mr. Read)	10
Best hand seed dibbler (not sufficient merit)	15
Best hand seed dibbler (Mr. Crawford)	5
Best linseed crusher (Mr. Crosskill)	5
Best one-horse cart (Mr. Crosskill)	5
Best thrashing machine (Mr. Garrett)	25
Best set of draining tools and instruments (not sufficient merit)	10

Best steam power, applicable to thrashing and other agricultural purposes (not sufficient merit) 25
Best horse power, applicable to thrashing and other agricultural purposes (not sufficient merit) 25



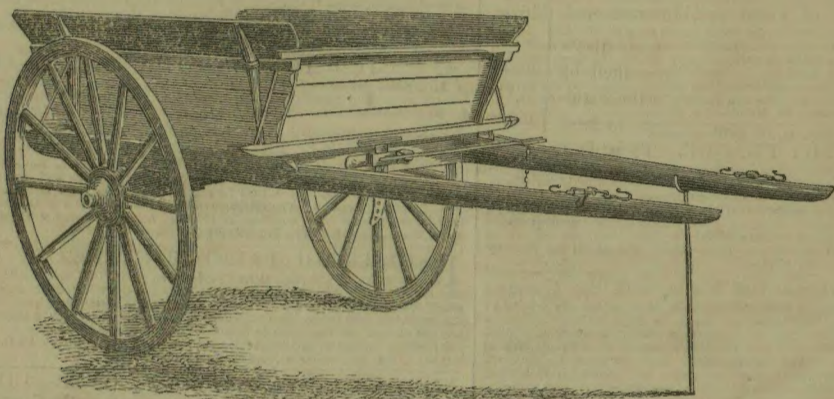
COLEMAN'S PATENT EXPANDING HARROW.—PRIZE £5.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

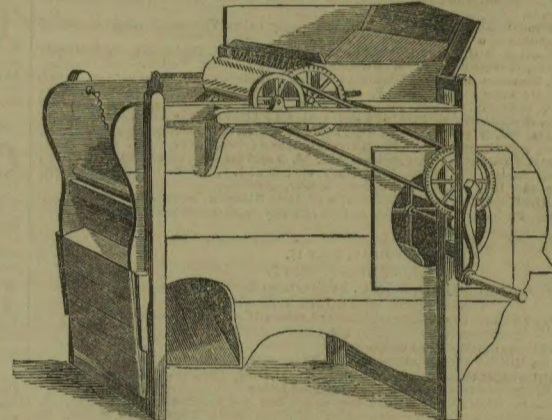
Hayband maker (Mr. Pierce) 2

Corn crusher (Mr. Zachariah Parkes)
Winnowing machine (Mr. Hornsby) 3
Rowan's patent axle (Mr. Robinson) 5
Hay-rake (Mr. Grant) 3
Haymaking machine (Messrs. H. Smith)
Norwegian harrow (Mr. Stratton)
Tie machine (Mr. Garrett) Silver medal
Grubber (Messrs. Smith)
Spike roller (Messrs. Barrett and Ashton) Silver medal
Wheels and axle (Mr. Crosskill) Silver medal
Kent drill (Mr. Garrett) Silver medal
Root washer (Mr. Richmond) Silver medal
Whipple trees (Mr. Harding) Silver medal

We have engraved the following:—
Garrett's Patent Bolting Thrashing Machine for Four Horses, for thrashing wheat, without either bending, bruising, or otherwise injuring the straw. It may be worked with two, three, or four horses.
Coleman's Patent Expanding Lever Harrow, suitable either for level or for ridge land; the flexibility of the joints allowing its adaptation to the most abrupt inequalities.
Crosskill's Single-horse Cart; the body much larger than Scotch carts, the iron-work more complete in several parts.
Hornsby's Winnowing Machine, capable of separating the corn from the chaff as it comes from the thrashing machine, without the use of a jack ridge. The advantage this machine has over others, when separating the corn from



CROSSKILL'S SINGLE HORSE CART.—PRIZE £5.



HORNSBY'S WINNOWING MACHINE.—PRIZE £3.

NEW CHURCH, CHARLOTTE-STREET, FITZROY-SQUARE.

THIS additional spiritual provision for the large and populous parish of St. Pancras, situate in Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, was consecrated, with the accustomed ceremonies, by the Lord Bishop of London, on Thursday last.

The new church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has been built from the design of Mr. Hugh Smith, of Bedford-row, and reflects great credit on his architectural taste: it is picturesque and pleasing, throughout. It is in the Norman style of the twelfth century; the architect having, evidently, had an eye to the fine old twin-towered German churches which are so much admired by the profession.

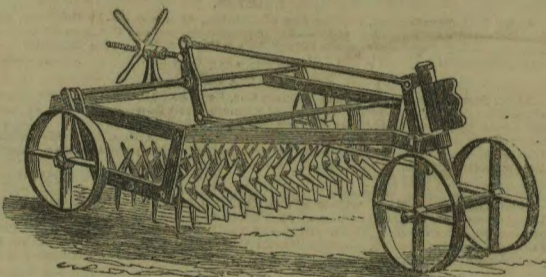
The structure, towards Charlotte-street, occupies the frontage of three houses. The design consists of a lofty centre, with a recessed porch, enriched with mouldings of tasteful character. Above is a triple window; and over that, a noble rose window, and embellished gable. In the original design, the centre is flanked with two towers and spires, the latter of wood, covered with diamond-shaped slates; the entire height of tower and spire being 120 feet. One of these towers has not yet been completed; but, to do justice to the architect, we have engraved both; as, doubtless, funds will soon be raised for the erection of the second tower. The materials of the church and tower are Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings.

The interior of the church is divided into a nave and side aisles, by Norman columns and arches, above which are well-proportioned clerestory windows; and there is a large window of corresponding style at the east end. The roof is of open timbers, and the height from the floor to the ridge is 51 feet 10 inches; the nave is 86 feet in length, and 58 feet 5 inches wide; and the chancel is 30 feet, by 10 feet 6 inches. In the aisles, and across the west end, are imitative oaken galleries, with fronts of light, open, intersecting arches. In the western gallery is placed, temporarily, a small organ; but, it is proposed to erect a larger instrument, of low elevation, that it may not obstruct the light from the triple window. The pulpit is of circular design, very neatly sculptured in Caen stone; it is placed against the wall, and is entered by a low doorway, direct from the vestry, so as to avoid the loss of room by a staircase, rarely otherwise than unsightly. There is, likewise, a stone font, of Norman design.

The Communion appointments are in good taste; the Decalogue, &c., are emblazoned within five circular-headed compartments. The seat-fittings, also, are in corresponding architectural style. The Church will accommodate 1048 persons: viz., 629 in pews; free-seats, 299; children, 120.

The cost of the entire structure may be stated at about £6,400. The purchase-money of the site, in addition, was £5,300. The foundation work was expensive, the artist having to provide 20 feet of concrete and gravel for the tower-base. The funds were thus raised:—£5,000 left by a benevolent lady, for building a Church, the site to be chosen by the Bishop of London; the remainder furnished by the Church Commissioners, and by public subscription.

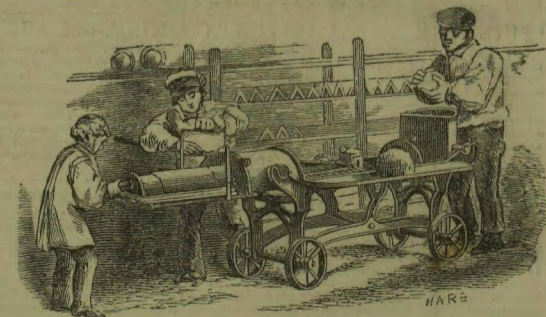
the chaff in a rough pulsy state, not riddled, is, its being fitted with a spike roller working through a grating, the roller and grating being so arranged as to form a hopper; and it can be adjusted to suit corn either in rough chaff or in any other state. It is also fitted with a shaking screen at the bottom, which more effectually cleans the corn from all kinds of small seeds than a fixed screen.



STRATTON'S NORWEGIAN HARROW AND CLOG CRUSHER.—PRIZE £5.

Stratton's Norwegian Harrow, improved by an entirely new mode of raising and lowering the implement, and of regulating the depth at which it works in the ground, so as to put it instantly in a condition to be transported from field to field. By this construction a child may do all that is required to lift the heaviest implement, as he can instantly transfer the power of the horses from the onward draught of the implement to the raising it out of work.

Garrett's Patent Hand Pipe and Tile Machine, is made entirely of iron, occupying a space of only 8 feet by 2 feet, very simple, easily drawn on its wheels between the hakes, and worked by a man and boy with a lever purchase. It has two vibrating cylinders; while the tiles are being forced out of the one, the other is filled, so that no time is lost, the piston acting both ways; and, from its construction, the machine requires less care and is easier filled.



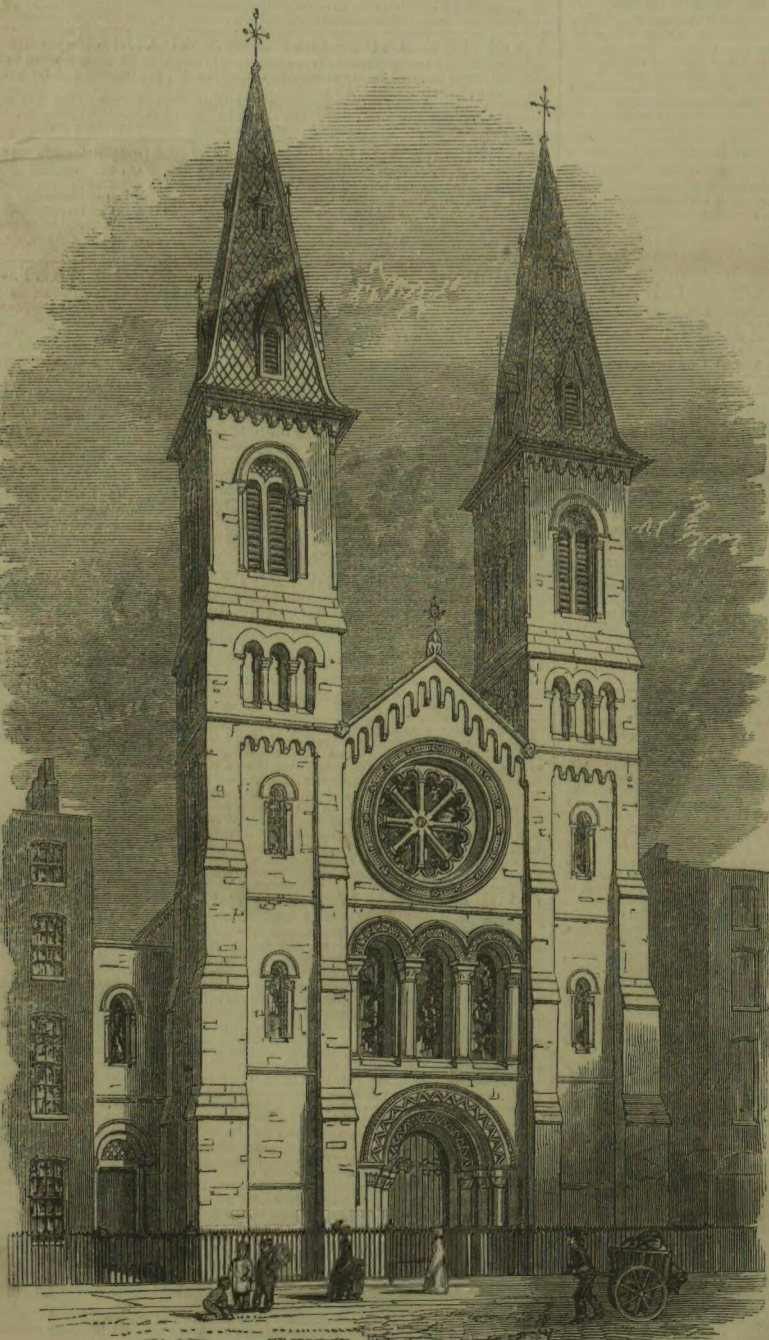
GARRETT'S PATENT HAND PIPE AND TILE MACHINE.—PRIZE £5.

Mr. Garrett also exhibited a patent inclined stone mill, invented by W. Broughton, of London, working engineer, possessing the important advantage of grinding without breaking the material. Its peculiar construction admits of its instant adjustment with perfect ease, for the purpose of grinding wheat, barley, beans, peas, or any other material, of either a coarse or fine quality, and prevents the dressing of the stones from being destroyed by the concussion or contact of their surfaces.

THE HARVEST IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—We saw some wheat cut in the parish of Chesterton last Wednesday; and the wheat crop generally in this neighbourhood appears ripe for the sickle.—*Cambridge Advertiser of Wednesday.*

ATTEMPT TO OVERTURN A RAILWAY TRAIN.—Three young men, named Isaac Green, Thomas Gray, and Henry Harsall, were examined at Bristol, on Wednesday, and committed for trial on a charge of placing a hurdle across the down train of the Bristol and Exeter line, near Bristol. A young woman named Shepherd deposed to seeing them, in company with another man, unhang the gate, and throw it over the bridge on to the line, at twelve o'clock at night. Two trains felt the shock, and the engine belonging to the goods train was battered by a stone thrown at it as it was passing under the bridge the same night.

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NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, CHARLOTTE-STREET, FITZROY-SQUARE.